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VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 289. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Frauds in New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED

The Steamboat Law.

REPROVING FRANCE.

The Repeal of the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1871

SENATE.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Several petitions were referred, including one by Mr. SUMNER of negroes of Rhode Island, stating that they are outraged and degraded, and asking the passage of a supplementary civil rights bill.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate Mr. Schurz's charges of fraud in the New York custom house. Consideration was postponed till the committee was appointed.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that Messrs. Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard be appointed as the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. SUMNER asked why the Senator who originally moved for an investigation was not on the committee, which gave rise to debate extending beyond the morning hour, unfinished business being postponed to reach a vote.

Mr. CORBET introduced a bill that the

NATIONAL BANKS

on the first of January, 1872, shall have three per cent. gold in trust for their aggregate circulation, increasing there after annually until they have fifteen per cent., thereafter to keep a reserve in gold instead of legal tenders. *Ordered* printed.

FRAUD IN NEW YORK.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been declared in the Senate that at New York exists and is maintained by Government officers, under the name of 'General Order Business,' a monstrous abuse, fraudulent in character, and

WHEREAS, A statement has been made by a Senator there, as set forth in Schurz's statement about Mr. Loet, head of the General Order Business, and a mysterious power sustaining him, against the protests of merchants and the will of the Secretary of the Treasury; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the matter fully, and particularly whether any collusion or improper connection with such business exists on the part of any officers of the United States; and further to inquire whether any officer has been or is known by his superior officers to be guilty of bribery, taking bribes or other crimes or misdemeanors, and that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Consideration was postponed and the committee appointed.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the appointment of the following committee on Investigation and Retrenchment: Messrs. Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard.

Mr. SUMNER—I ask the Senator who offered that resolution to state whether there are to be members of the committee any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry, and especially urged it upon the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY—The Senator knows that as well as I do. I think the gentlemen named are exceedingly judicious, sensible and moderate men, who command the confidence of their associates; although I do not know they have made themselves very conspicuous in connection with the charges that have been made here.

Mr. SUMNER—When I heard the list I was astonished at the absence of certain names. I find on this list not the name of a single Senator who urged this investigation, or who voted for the investigation in the strongest form, unless it be the Democratic Senator from Delaware (Bayard.) The Senators on this list all voted against the investigation in the strongest form, and I understand that every Senator in favor of the investigation in the strongest form, except one Democratic Senator, is excluded from this committee.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial from the President of the Onondago, Ohio and Saginaw Salt Companies, charging that some eastern salt importers issued a circular throughout the country soliciting names to a petition for the

REPEAL OF THE SALT DUTIES,

and alleging that the statements in said circular are false. They ask Congress to delay action on such petitions until said Presidents forward documents giving a faithful exhibit of facts.

After considerable discussion the House bill in relation to steam boilers used on the Mississippi river was taken up and passed.

After some other business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills were introduced, including the following:

To punish bank, insurance, State and Government officials for bribery and corruption.

By Mr. WILSON (Ohio), to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to prevent the appointment of dishonest and incompetent Government officials, and making the officers appointing and the members of Congress recommending them responsible for their misconduct.

By Mr. ARTHUR, to abolish export bonded warehouses for tobacco and snuff; also the repeal of the special tax on manufacturers and dealers in tobacco and cigars.

By Mr. GALLADAY, to refund the cotton tax collected in 1865, 1866 and 1867; also for a Government building in Nashville, Tenn.

By Mr. SHANKS, for a preliminary survey for a ship canal from the southern point of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Ohio.

By Mr. PARKER, for holding United States District Courts at St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo.

By Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) to legalize polygamist marriages in Utah and to dismiss all criminal proceedings in Utah against polygamists.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND, to authorize the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to change the direction of their road in Michigan; also for a change of direction of the Oneondago and Lake Superior Railroad.

By Mr. McCRARY, for the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines Rapids.

By Mr. SAWYER, for public buildings at Oshkosh, Wis.

By Mr. TAFFE, for the admission of Utah as a State.

The House then took up and adopted Mr. Cox's resolution in regard to

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

It directs the Committee on Library to inquire into the whole subject.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill modifying the

STEAMBOAT ACT

so as to allow boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries to carry one hundred and fifty instead of one hundred and ten pounds of steam to the square inch on standard boilers of forty two inches diameter, and on plates one quarter inch in thickness. Passed.

Thursday next was assigned to general debate.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. McNEELY offered a resolution inquiring into the cause of the removal and condition of the accounts of General Ballock, of the Freedmen's Bureau. Adopted.

REPROVING FRANCE.

Mr. HOLDEMAN asked leave to offer a resolution expressing the profound regret of the House at learning of the angry severity with which the French Government, of which Thiers is President, has pursued the prisoners captured from the Government of the Commune at Paris.

Mr. PIERCE objected.

Mr. HOLDEMAN moved to suspend the rules so that the resolution might be offered and adopted.

Mr. COX wished to offer an amendment condemning the atrocities of the Spanish Government.

The Speaker stated that no amendment was in order.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 95, nays 86—less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HOAR then offered the following resolution and called for the yeas and nays. It was adopted.

Resolved, That while the House deems the conduct of foreign goverements beyond its jurisdiction, it deeply sympathizes with all efforts to establish self-government and republican institutions, and with the families and friends of all persons who have lost their lives either in the field or on the scaffold, or elsewhere in the cause of civil liberty.

Messrs. COX and WOOD said it was not necessary to have the yeas and nays on that resolution, as no one would vote against it, but

Mr. HOAR insisted on the yeas and nays, and the House ordered them.

Mr. COX again inquired whether he could not offer an amendment

CONDEMNING THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT

for the brutal execution of medical students in Havana.

The Speaker told him that he could not.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. KELLOGG (Conn.) asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill early in January next for the immediate

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX,

and for the repeal of other internal revenue taxes, except on liquors, cigars, tobacco and stamps.

Mr. DAWES—Let the resolution be simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It does not give the committee any time to consider the matter, but instructs it to report a bill that will repeal all bank taxation and other taxes.

Mr. KELLOGG—I will modify the resolution so as to repeal the income tax only, and I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. SPEAR (Georgia) moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by a vote of 109 to 80.

Pending the vote, Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill declaratory of the rights of suffrage, declaring that woman are entitled to suffrage under the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1871.

TWEED TO BE RE-ARRESTED.

There is nothing new in the Tweed affair this morning. He was closeted with his family yesterday. He will probably be re-arrested to-day on a similar indictment, and so continue to be arrested from day day until some fifteen indictments for felony are exhausted. Every effort will be made by his counsel to keep him from actual incarceration in the tombs.

SMALL POX IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Aldermen meet to-day to take measures relative to the small-pox. Eight more cases were taken to the hospital by the public ambulance yesterday. It appears to be as prevalent among the wealthy portion of the community as among the poor.

ERIE MISMANAGEMENT.

A Port Jervis dispatch to the *Times* states that there are twenty miles of freight cars blocked at that place for want of motive power, owing to the mismanagement of the Erie Railroad Company.

GIVEN UP PRIZE FIGHTING.

Joe Coburn arrived here yesterday. He has entirely given up prize fighting, and does not intend taking any notice of Kelly's challenge to fight him.

DIED.

Henry T. Tuckerman, a well known scholar, died at his residence in this city yesterday, aged fifty-eight years.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Empress Eugenie sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th for England.

—Grand Duke Alexis has placed $1,500 at the disposal of Mayor Gaston for the poor of Boston.

—The United States steamer Wabash, with General Sherman and Lieut. Grant on board, has arrived at Cadiz, Spain.

—Ten thousand dollars of the money stolen by Seth Johnson from the Treasury at Washington has been surrendered.

—A letter from Hayti states that Baez, President of the Dominion, recently passed through his dominions entirely without escort.

—Four quarrymen, returning from labor on Saturday night, at Milburn, New Jersey, on the railroad track, were struck by a locomotive. Three were instantly killed and the other was seriously injured.

—Eight men attacked the jailor at New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday night, gagged and bound him, then attempted to gain admission to the jail, but the assistant jailor fired on them and called the police.

—The Collector of New London, Connecticut, denies the statement that the ice in the river nearly prevented the merchantors from reaching that city, the fact being that no ice has formed near New London this winter in the river from that city to Allyn's Point, nor but little for ten miles above the city.

—A letter from Atlanta, Ga., states that a resolution was recently adopted by the State Senate, declaring that the people of that State have no idea of demanding remuneration for the loss of slaves by the rebellion. This virtually kills a prior resolution that the General Government should reimburse the people for their loss.

—The New York *Herald's* City of Mexico special, of the 11th, states that the backbone of the rebellion is broken. The revolutionary General Diaz is losing favor with his adherents, and many military commanders who were considered doubtful have recognized President Juarez, and will yield obedience to the Government.

—Mail advices from India state that the river Gurnti rapidly rose on the night of September 15th, and overflowed its banks, the flood lasting three days and nights, and swept away about three thousand houses in the city and vicinity of Jounpour, rendering ten thousand people houseless. There is much suffering, as there was a lack of food, and the indigo harvest has been a partial failure.

—A Havana letter to the New York *Herald* states that a visit to the grave of Castanon, which was alleged to have been desecrated by the students who were brutally shot by the volunteers, reveals the fact that no desecration whatever has been made. The glass covering of the niche is not broken, as was stated by the Spaniards, and everything about the grave is in perfect order, never having been disturbed.

CHICAGO.

Fire.

CHICAGO, December 18.—The works of the Chicago Silver Smelting and Refining Company, Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Jefferson street, took fire about half-past five o'clock this evening, and were destroyed. Loss from $40,000 to $50,000. No insurance.

INCENDIARIES ABOUT.

Three men were seen to-day to throw some substance into a pile of debris on Eighteenth street, and then escaped. The substance was afterward picked up and found to be composed of inexplosive material, a large ingredient of which was phosphorus. On exposure to any moisture it would at once take fire and burn fiercely. Nothing would seem to extinguish it. The men are undoubtedly incendiaries, and will be captured if possible.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, December 18.—In the Wharton case to-day James Ketchum, son of General Ketchum, was called and fully corroborated the testimony of Charles L. Ketchum in regard to Mrs. Wharton's claim of having paid a note for $2,600 and of having given to General Ketchum bonds for conversion.

A number of other witnesses were called and examined.

The Attorney General stated that he would close the case for the prosecution to-morrow.

Adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

Ocean Telegraph.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Steamboat Law.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

Representative Negley to-day introduced a bill to amend the steamboat law, it being the amendment agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Steamboatmen at Louisville. They propose in the same measure to remove most of the objectionable features of the present acts, and to harmonize conflicting interests, keeping in view the main objects of the law, namely: safety of life and to relieve the steam navigation interests of the country from unnecessary restrictions and burdens, and also modifying the language of the law so that all interested may clearly understand its provisions. Among the amendments proposed is one that every steamer shall be provided with a drag or floating anchor and chains, suitable to the vessel and trade in which she may be employed, and on any tug or towing boats employed exclusively in towing vessels, barges or flat boats laden with coal, coke, stone, lumber, or ice. The working pressure of steam allowed may be three fourths of hydrostatic pressure, to which such boilers should be submitted by direction of the owner or master, but in no case shall the working pressure allowed be a tensile strain exceeding thirteen thousand pounds to the sectional square inch on boilers made of iron, or fourteen thousand pounds on boilers made of steel when single riveted, and the same proportionate increase as already provided for double riveting and drilled holes in boilers hereafter manufactured. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BLODGETT-NORWOOD CONTEST.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the credentials of Foster Blodgett and Thomas M. Norwood, each claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia for the term commencing March 4th, 1871, submitted a report, signed by all the members except Mr. Morton, declaring that Norwood is entitled to the seat, he having been duly elected, in accordance with the law of Congress by the Legislature chosen next preceding the expiration of the former Senatorial term. The action of the Legislature which voted for Blodgett is held by the committee to have been without authority, and they say that the distinction sought to be established between the words "elected" and "chosen" in said law of Congress derives no support from popular or legal lexicography.

THE WEATHER TO DAY.

The barometer will probably rise during to-night, and on Tuesday from the middle and east Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi river, with partially cloudy and clear weather; fresh north west winds prevail to night north and east of Virginia, with clear weather. The storm on the New England coast clearing away to-night; a small area of low barometer with rain develop in Louisiana and Arkansas; pleasant weather prevail on Thursday on the south Atlantic and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night east of the Rocky Mountains, until possibly over a small portion of Massachusetts.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

A bill introduced by Representative Poland to-day incorporates John F. Miller, William F. Fargo, Paul Spofford, Perry McDowell Collins and others as commissioners on the part of the United States to open subscription books for two ocean telegraphs, one from the western coast of the United States to China and Japan, and the other from the Atlantic coast to Europe by way of the Bermudas and Azores, or by such other way as may be approved by the President. The stock of the Atlantic company is fixed at eight million and the Pacific company at twelve million. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PAYMASTER GENERAL RETIRED

At his own request and by direction of the President, Brigadier General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster General, is retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the list of retired officers of that grade to which he now belongs.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Cesna-Myers contest from Pennsylvania goes over the holidays.

In the case of Bowles vs. Edwards, from Arkansas, the committee reject Edwards' application for further time to take testimony.

SUPERVISOR APPOINTED.

Daniel W. Mann, of Illinois, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for that State, vice R. J. Sweet, appointed First Deputy Commissioner, and took the oath of office to-day.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for reports of their conditions at the close of business on the 16th inst.

KU KLUX.

The Committee on Appropriations have agreed to report a bill appropriating $20,000 to pay deficiencies already incurred by the Ku Klux Committee.

LOUISVILLE.

Lawyers' Convention.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—The Convention of the Bar of Kentucky adjourned yesterday after the adoption of a resolution recommending the Legislature to modify the law of evidence so as to admit negro testimony on an equality with white evidence; also to dispense with incompetency on account of crime, and allow the husband and wife to testify for and against each other in civil and criminal cases, except as to communications made by one to the other, which is held inviolable, and allow depositions of non-resident, distant, aged, or infirm witnesses in criminal cases; also, recommending the abridgment of the right of appeal from justices of the peace or quarterly courts, the creation of more chancery courts to hear equity cases, and a general revision of the statutes. Arrangements were made for a permanent organization of the bar of Kentucky. The next Convention will be held at Louisville on the second Tuesday in November.

An elegant banquet was given to the visiting members of the Convention by the bar of this city, at Widekind's Hall, on Saturday night. Toasts, speeches and general enjoyment marked the occasion. Speeches were made by Judge M. H. Cook, General William Preston, Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court; Judge William Bullock, General George B. Hodge and others.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A brakeman named Charles W. Collins, while coupling cars yesterday at the Richmond junction of the Louisville and Northern Railroad, was caught between the bumpers and crushed to death.

Litt'e Rock and Fort Smith.

LITTLE ROCK, December 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company was held to-day. All the stock issued, both old and new, was voted, and the following board of directors elected: Chas. G. Scott, Alexander McDonald, Anderson Gordon, Wm. S. Oliver, Moreau Rose, J. H. Burton, John Stoddard, Henry Page, and James Lawson.

A FEW evenings ago, during his engagement at the St. Charles, Mr. Forrest was in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, when a waiter presented him with a card from a Mr. P., who requested a moment's interview. A few minutes later the stranger, a gentleman doing business in the city was introduced into the presence of Forrest. After an exchange of civilities the stranger, handing Mr. Forrest the sum claim of having paid a note for $2,600 and of having given to General Ketchum bonds for conversion. of one hundred dollars, told him that his father, who was an actor like Forrest, had been dead some time; that when he died, among his papers was found a memorandum recording the fact that he had borrowed this sum from Forrest, and the object of the son's visit, after so many years, was to honor the sacred debt.—*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

The London "Times" on American Affairs.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Statement of the United States Presented.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

GENEVA, December 18.—The commissioners for the arbitration of the Alabama claims held a formal meeting to-day. Count Selopis, the Italian member of the board, was chosen President, and the commission adjourned until the 15th of June.

NEW YORK, December 18.—At a meeting of the tribunal of arbitration appointed under the Treaty of Washington, the case on behalf of the United States was presented by Hon. J. C. Davis. After reciting the provisions of the treaty, the statement proceeds: The United States have the honor to day, before the tribunal of arbitration, to present this their printed case, accompanied by documents, the official correspondence and other evidence on which they rely. They propose to show by a historical statement of the course pursued by the British Government toward the United States from the outbreak of the insurrection in the southern States that there was on the part of her Government a studied unfriendliness or fixed predisposition adverse to the United States, which furnished a constant motive for the several acts of omission and commission hereinafter complained of as inconsistent with the duty as a neutral. Having adduced evidence of this fact, the United States will next endeavor to show what they deem to have been the duties of Great Britain toward the United States in respect to several cruisers. The United States will then call attention to the law passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President on the 3d of March, 1817, which was in force during the whole period of the rebellion, and to the instructions issued by the British Government to its officers in the several ports of the United States, and to the commanders of its ships of war and revenue cruisers. The United States will then proceed to examine the facts relating to the several cruisers which have given rise to complaint, and to apply to them the principles of law and the rules of evidence which they deem applicable to the case. They will then call attention to the claims for indirect losses, and to the principles upon which they are based, and will close with a general recapitulation and summing up. The case will be accompanied by a volume of documents, containing the correspondence between the two governments relative to the matters in question, and by a map showing the positions of the vessels at different times. The case will be delivered to the agent of Great Britain on the 15th of April, 1872, and the counter case of the United States must be delivered on the 15th of August following. The time for the delivery of the British counter case is not yet fixed.

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Second—That this obligation is independent of municipal law.

Third—That a neutral is bound to enforce its municipal laws and its executive proclamation; that a belligerent has a right to ask it to do so, and to ask for legislation to increase the power of the executive to this effect.

Fourth—That a neutral is bound to exercise due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a power with which it is at peace.

Fifth—That a neutral is bound to use due diligence to prevent the construction of such a vessel.

Sixth—That a neutral is bound to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war against any power with which it is at peace, such vessels having been especially adapted in whole or in part within its jurisdiction to warlike use.

Seventh—That a neutral may not permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other.

Eighth—That a neutral is bound to use diligence in its ports or waters to prevent either belligerent from obtaining the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms from belligerent vessels or the recruitment of men.

Ninth—That when a neutral fails to use all the means in its power to prevent a breach of neutrality of its soil or waters in any of the foregoing ports, the neutral should make compensation for injury resulting therefrom.

Tenth—That the obligation is not discharged or arrested by a charge of the offending vessel into a smaller man of war.

Eleventh—That this obligation is not discharged by a fraudulent attempt of the offending vessel to evade the provisions of the local municipal law.

Twelfth—That the offence will not be deposed so as to release the liability of the neutral even by the entry of the offending vessel in a port of the belligerent, and there becoming a man-of-war, if any part of the original fraud continues to hang about the vessel.

The exposition wherein Great Britain failed to perform its duties as a neutral covers a vast variety of historical detail. Some of the principal points are the following: The privilege of breaking bulk and transshipment was accorded to rebel vessels at Nassau in December, 1861. The United States ask the tribunal to find that this act was not under necessary by distress, and was a violation of the duties of a neutral. The vessels of war of the United States were practically excluded from the harbor of Nassau, while it was open for free ingress and egress to vessels of the insurgents purchased or built and controlled by rebel authorities, bringing them coming to be transshipped in British bottoms to Liverpool and taking on board a cargo of arms and munitions of war which had been dispatched thither from Liverpool. This was no British commerce, which had existed before the war, and which a neutral might claim as a right to continue. It was to a large extent the commerce of the rebel authorities carried on in their own vessels and for their own benefit—the export of cotton from the South on account of the so-called Government of the Confederacy, and the return of military stores to be used for the purpose of destroying the United States as a nation with which Great Britain was at peace. At the same time the Government of the United States was prohibited from depositing coal at Nassau, except on the express condition that it should not be used for coaling United States men-of-war during the continuance of the hostilities. Although the Queen's proclamation made no mention of coal, and Lord Granville, in writing to Count Bernstorff in 1870, says that coal is not necessarily to be regarded as contraband of war, the drawings of the Alabama were signed by the builders before built, on October 9th, 1861. The Florida was so nearly completed on February 4th, 1862, that she was then ready. When she sailed she took a crew of fifty-two men and some guns, and was in every respect a man-of-war, except that her armament was not in place. It was conclusively shown at Nassau that she might have been fitted for battle in twenty-four hours after leaving her dock in the Mersey. The steamer Bahama preceded her by a few days with her armament, but reached Nassau after her.

Mr. Adams called the attention of Earl Russell to the character and destination of the Florida on February 29th and again on March 25th, 1862. The Alabama was launched on May 15th, and made her trial trip on June 12th.

Mr. Adams, on the 23d of June, invited Earl Russell's attention to this vessel. An examination was ordered. The evidence of the criminal character of the vessel became so overwhelming that her Majesty's Government was at length induced to give an order for her detention. Before the order reached Liverpool she escaped. She ran down to Moelira Bay, on the coast of the Isle of Anglesey, and there took on board twenty or thirty men from the tug Hercules, with the knowledge of the British officials at Liverpool. She then sailed to the Azores, where she was met by the Agrippa from London and the Bahama from Liverpool. These vessels brought her officers, her armaments and her coal. The transhipments were made, and then the British ensign was hauled down and the insurgent flag hoisted.

Reference is also made to the sale of the Sumter at Gibraltar, the contract for six more iron clads to be built in Great Britain, the hospitality extended to the Sumter at Trinidad in August, 1861, the reception of the Florida at Nassau in 1863, the cases of the Georgia and Alexandria—in latter the judicial determination of the British Courts.

In this connection it is mentioned that contracts were made in the year 1862 for the construction at Glasgow of a formidable vessel known as the Pampera, to cost over three millions sterling. This vessel was seized at Glasgow for alleged violation of the foreign enlistment act. On the trial, which took place in 1864, it appeared that the Scottish courts were not disposed to follow the English courts in their lax interpretation of the foreign enlistment act, and the rebels abandoned the attempt to use the Pampera as a cruiser, and ceased to contract for the construction or fitting out of vessels in Scotland.

The action of the French Government in preventing the executing in France of a contract for the construction of rebel men-of-war, of which six were contracted for, is contrasted with the behavior of the British Government.

Due notice is taken of the tardy stoppage of rebel rams, and that part of the statement closes with a repetition of the positions taken in Mr. Fish's instructions of September 25, 1869.

The next part of the statement contains a review of the separate history of each of the rebel cruisers against American commerce. It is contended that British territory was during the whole struggle of the rebels the base of their naval operations. The first series of fights had scarcely taken place before contracts were made in Great Britain for the Alabama and Florida. The contest was nearly over when Waddell received his orders in Liverpool to sail from the Laurel, in order to take command of the Shenandoah, and to visit the Arctic ocean on a hostile cruise.

This part of the statement, from the nature of the case, scarcely admits of abridgment, although it is the most important, and likely to be effective. Many pages of each article give separate histories of the Sumter, Nashville, Florida, originally the Oveto, and her tenders Clarence, Tacony and Archer; the Alabama, at first called the "290," and her tender, Tuscaloosa; the Uncle Ben, or Retribution; the Georgia, formerly named Virginia; the Tuscahassee, or Olustee, originally the Atlanta; the Chickamauga, originally the Edith, and the Sea King, or Shenandoah. Official documents establish beyond question most material facts in all these histories, much that is important being found in the interrupted correspondence of the rebel authorities and agents, while published books describing the voyages of some of the most notorious of the cruisers furnish when needed a thread of connection.

The statement proceeds to review in detail the conduct of other maritime powers of the world in maintaining genuine neutrality, showing that nowhere except in Great Britain did the rebels receive assistance, which enabled them to protract their struggle against the power of the Union.

The claims stated by the American Commissioners may be classified as follows:

First—Claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by insurgent cruisers.

Second—National expenditures in pursuit of these cruisers.

Third—The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

Fourth—The advanced payments of insurance.

Fifth—The prolongation of war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

No summary in figures for claims under either of these heads is presented in the statement, but reference is made to such of the papers presented in the evidence as will enable the tribunal to arrive at a just estimate. The statement adds that to the amount thus shown should be added the interest upon the claims on the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, namely: twelve months after the date of the award.

The usual legal rate of interest in the city of New York is seven per cent. per annum. In some of the States it is greater; in a few of them less. The United States make a claim for interest at that rate. Computation of interest should be made from an average day to be determined. The United States suggest the first day of July, 1863, as the most equitable day.

The statement sets forth, in conclusion, the expediency of an award by the tribunal of the gross sum to be paid by Great Britain to the United States.

The statement itself is contained in a printed volume of five hundred pages, and for the greater convenience of the arbitrators it has been translated into French. It is accompanied by seven printed volumes containing official correspondence and other evidence on which the United States rely. The right will be reserved to present hereafter additional documents, correspondence and evidence. The amount of claims filed for losses by the several commissioners is $19,021,428.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, December 18.—The morning bulletin from Sandringham announces that the Prince of Wales slept well all night, and his condition in all respects is satisfactory. Prayers were offered in all the churches yesterday for his complete restoration.

The Queen will leave to-morrow for Osborn, where she will stay during the holidays.

An official bulletin from Sandringham says the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet day.

DIED.

Blegg, the Prince's groom, died to-day from typhoid fever contracted about the same time with His Royal Highness.

MEXICAN LOAN.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Standard* announces that Romeo has gone to Washington to negotiate a loan for the Mexican Government.

THE "TIMES" ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, December 18.—The *Times* to-day contains an editorial upon American affairs, its topic being President Grant's message and accompanying documents, full copies of which have been received by mail. The *Times'* article says it is struck with astonishment by the exposition of the unbounded facilities to production in the United States. The *Times* expresses the belief that as a general thing the propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury should be adopted. It nevertheless hopes that the American Congress will reject Boutwell's proposal for giving subsidies to persons employing American built iron steamships. The *Times* approves of the propositions for incorporating the telegraph lines with the Postoffice Department; also those in relation to the establishment of savings banks, and for modifications of the civil service in the direction of reform.

BARK SUNK.

LONDON, December 18.—The bark Costa Rica was run into last night by an unknown vessel off the Isle of Wight and sunk, carrying down seventeen of her crew. The unknown vessel hurried off and made no attempt at assistance.

DENIAL.

The *Times* denies that there is any truth in the report that the Czarovitch made an assault on Prince Dereuss.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—The steamer Colorado, from New York, has arrived.

PROCESSIONS FORBIDDEN.

DUBLIN, December 18.—The Lord Lieutenant has forbidden all processions of assemblages in Londonderry. No trouble from the Catholics is anticipated, but the intentions of the "Boys of Derry" are unknown, and it is feared they will attempt some offensive demonstration.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 11, *via* HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Juarez has revoked the order closing the port of Magdalena by Lower California and Sonora.

General Carillo has pronounced at Penote against the Government. Governor Vargas, with a large body of troops, is pursuing him.

An American brig is lying in the port of San Angel, which was recently closed by the Federal Government, to carry the Italian Legation from Mexico to a port of their defeat. The revolution is decreasing in strength and extent.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, December 18.—Meetings of members of the Republican Left and of Union Republicans of the Assembly were held yesterday in opposition to the entry of the Orleans Princes into the Assembly. Gambetta was the chief speaker at the latter meeting.

RUSSIA.

SOLDIERS FURLOUGHED.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 18.—In consequence of the pacific circular note from Count Andrassy to the diplomatic representatives of the Austrian Empire abroad, Czar Alexander has issued a decree granting furloughs to fifty thousand men of the Russian army.

World's Fair.

Americans should remember that Vienna is to have a world's fair in 1873. At the Paris exhibition of 1867 nearly everything sent from this country took a prize, and there is no reason why the same thing should not be repeated at Vienna in 1873. The exhibition will undoubtedly be the largest that has ever yet been seen. The park set apart for the exhibition contains four times as many square yards as have ever been similarly occupied, and the principal building alone will have a length of four thousand six hundred feet. The committee having the matter in charge wish to have a full display of the raw materials and manufactured articles of each nation, with statistical information in reference to the amount produced and the trade therein. Special efforts will be made to have the art collections as complete as possible, and it is proposed to have a loan collection from all the German museums, similar to the celebrated one at Kensington. Another speciality will be a collection of articles used by different nations in their domestic affairs, kitchen utensils, furniture, dress, ornamental objects, in fact everything used about a house. As the Austrian nation has never had an exhibition of this character they will, undoubtedly work hard to make it a success. The opportunity ought not to be neglected by the manufacturers of this country.

A SOMEWHAT curious chase of a pirate is now maintained by the English gunboat Growler, stationed at Rhodes, which is engaged in constant pursuit of a Greek corsair, completely equipped for war, who has already captured many merchant vessels, and who seeks refuge in the bays or creeks where the English vessel cannot follow him.

ON Tuesday night, at Big Flat's Crossing, near Elmira, Erie express train No 1 killed two horses and demolished a car riage, the occupant of which, John Cornell, of Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa., was found snugly deposited on the cow catcher, entirely unhurt, and scarcely conscious that an accident had occurred.

WE desire to warn our readers in time that the Christmas turkey will be a very dry affair unless they have a supply of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled cream or Oregon ale to wash it down.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GIRL as Storekeeper at the Central Hotel. Must come well recommended for honesty. Apply at the office of the Central Hotel. dc19

WANTED.—BOARDERS AT NO. 20 Anderson street. A few young gentlemen can be furnished with board and lodging by applying at the above No. dc12:19

WANTED.—A good GIRL to do general housework. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 24 FIFTH (late Pitt) STREET, Pittsburgh. dc19

WANTED—OWNER.—Taken up estray, in Allegheny city, on December 4th, TWO STEERS; one is red with drooped horns, the other black with a white face; weight about 800 lbs, marked with tar on tails. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. dc15:8 BERNARD GRAY.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—At 33 Anderson street, Allegheny. dc16:9

WANTED—By a young Colored Man with good references, a situation as House servant. Understands Cooking and Dining Room service. Apply at No. 40 Third street, Third ward, Allegheny. dc14:s80

WANTED—TO BORROW—Twenty five or thirty thousand dollars, secured by bonds and mortgage—will pay 9 per cent. Address Box "G" GAZETTE OFFICE. dc8:s28

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly 58, Clair) Stai Door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Mortgages—$25,000.00 to loan on bond and mortgage in sums of $5,000 to $10,000, if applied for at once. THOS. K. PETTY, No. 179 Smithfield street. no28

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Lot and Frame shop with 20 horse power engine. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite P. O. dc12:s51

FOR SALE.—Three No. 1 Second Hand Double-flued STEAM BOILERS, 38 inches diameter, 24 feet long, 14 inch flue—with steam drums and steam pipes to match—all made of Lloyd & Black's C. H. No. 1 iron. A ten inch, 12½ feet, bored. Address nUGH M. BOLE, Machinist, Pittsburgh, Pa. de13:s5

FOR SALE.—FARM containing

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1871.

BONDS at Frankfort 97.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109@109¼.

DEATH has been busy during the past few weeks amongst our oldest citizens. We have inside of a week recorded the passing away of eight gentlemen, whose average age reached eighty-one years.

THE DANGEROUS ILLNESS of Hon. William H. Seward is announced. His departure from this life would cause much sorrow in this country whose people are mindful of his distinguished services during a long and active public life.

THE Canadian annexationists grow bolder and appear to mean business. If they really do want annexation to our land we suppose but little objection will come from our side against taking them in, and certainly the Fenians will be quite well satisfied.

TO THOSE who know how near Col. A. K. McClure was formerly to the editor of the *Commercial*, the latter's unkind allusion to that period, in his paper yesterday, will appear a little strange. The difference is, Col. McClure has not in the least changed his position from outside of the working Republican circle; he still is where he has always stood; but where, oh! where does the editor stand?

THE stern dealing with the Tammany ring of thieves is a most encouraging sign of the times. The people of New York are daily growing more and more in earnest in the determination to bring to judgment and punishment those who have so outraged their trusts, and so deliberately robbed the public treasury. When the first exposure was made, and Tweed, Connolly and crew insolently demanded of their accusers "What they were going to do about it," the people of the country hardly hoped that the scoundrels would be so closely followed as they since have been. They are caught and caged, and the end is not yet. No tears will be shed over their downfall.

THE LATEST NEWS from Mexico indicates that the most recent turn of fortune's wheel appears to favor the Juarez government. Diaz is fast losing the prestige acquired by the recent victories of the revolutionists, and his leading generals, and prominent supporters are deserting his waning fortunes. The latest news is from the City of Mexico, and is most likely inspired by the Juarez party; whilst the previous information came from the headquarters of the insurgents. It may not be reliable, or at least may turn out to be considerably colored by the adherents of the administration It will be some time before we shall have perfectly trustworthy news, and in the meantime all is in doubt. If the first rumored victories at Saltillo, by the insurgents, shall be confirmed, Juarez may yet have trouble in restoring order. But after all, Mexican battles are but trifling affairs hardly more than a New York street fight, and the accounts of them are always greatly exaggerated.

THE TAXES ON CLOTHING.

The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting upon an article of ours, on this subject, written in reply to one of its own, says:

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE refuses to understand how the tariff on foreign cloths can be a tax on the clothing of the people, if they use goods of American manufacture.

The argument of the *Tribune*, which we were refuting, was that Congress instead of removing the tariff on salt, tea, and coffee which are of general use, and from which but a small revenue was derived, should remove the tax on clothing because it paid a heavier tariff, and was therefore a greater burden to the people. We insist again that our Chicago Free Trade advocate is wrong; it entirely evades the argument as stated by itself in the first instance, and *drags in* another, which is just as easily proved erroneous and pernicious. We repeat, that the removal of the tax on coffee, tea and salt by Congress will remove a burden of greater or less degree from every man, woman and child in the land; whereas its retention, and the removal or reduction of the tariff on fine clothing, cloths, silks and *gegaws* such as ribbons, laces and furbelows will be directly favorable to the promotion of extravagance, and will flood the country with foreign luxuries, which none but the wealthy can now afford to use. We think so plain a proposition need not be dwelt upon, as it will at once strike any impartial reader as correct.

Now, in regard to the new proposition brought forward by the *Tribune*, viz., that a tariff on foreign cloths is a tax on the clothing of the people who use nothing but goods of American manufacture, we also deny that, or the spirit of the argument. Broadcloths of French or English manufacture do not come into competition with goods of domestic pattern. It is true, possibly, that if the tariff were wholly removed from the first named the latter would not bring quite so much in the markets. But so trifling would the reduction be in effect, that it is scarcely worth speaking of. For instance, suppose cloth, which in Europe is sold at $2.00 per yard, and in this country at $3.00, owing to the duty, should be allowed to come in free, does any one suppose that it would seriously interfere with the sale of domestic woolen cloths which now sell at from 25 to 50c. per yard? Would the reduction of the foreign cloths from $3.00 to $2.00 per yard induce our farmers and the great mass of our working people, to buy them instead of that of our own manufacture, which can now be had at seventy-five or eighty per cent. less? Not a bit of it. The proposition is perfectly absurd. Then, says the *Tribune*, why is the tariff placed on foreign goods if it is not to protect the American manufacturer, that is, enable him to sell his goods at higher prices than he could do, if foreign goods were allowed to come in free of duty. The mistake here made is a common one with free traders. They, with eyes blindfolded, imagine that all tariff levies are wholly for protection, when a little investigation would show them their error. The tariff on tea, on coffee, on indigo, on spices, on nearly all the luxuries, including fine cloths, silks and other similar fabrics is not for protection but for REVENUE; it is a direct tax therefore upon extravagance, and useless luxury which only affects those who see fit to indulge in these unnecessary importations. The use of coffee and tea, however, of late years, has become so general that it is thought best to remove the duty from these, and let it remain on the others mentioned adove, and this movement is what the *Tribune* objected to. We submit that the course suggested is eminently proper, and we shall continue to advocate the removal of all tax on necessary articles and place it on the luxuries.

We will not stop to refute the *Tribune's* tables, tending to show the additional cost of articles in this country, made necessary by the duty, as it is not at all pertinent to the argument. We will only add that if one *will* have a suit of "Scotch Tweed," he can obtain it at $26, (instead of $40, as the *Tribune* has it,) notwithstanding he can purchase a suit of "American Tweed" at ten dollars less, or about the price of a suit of the Scotch goods in Scotland. The additional charge goes to support the government, and is paid by those who prefer the Scotch goods, to our own manufactre. Is there anything wrong in that?

Again, the *Tribune* quotes foreign prints at 20 cents per yard wholesale, owing to the sixty-five per cent. duty. American prints, just as good, can be bought in any leading market in this country at from ten to thirteen cents per yard; but if people *will have the foreign article*, we say let them pay for it. Does this system hurt the poor man? Can any one object to it?

The *Tribune* adds:

The workmen of Pittsburgh pay in addition to the real cost of their clothing and bedding, from 40 to 80 per cent. tax, and that too, though they may never purchase an article of foreign manufacture. It is to compel them to pay this tax, to extort from them this bounty for private individuals, that the present tariff was constructed, and is so desperately maintained.

We would like to know how this can be true, when we have shown that the price of two of the leading articles of clothing (and the same is true of others, where we compete with Europe) in this country, of our own manufacture is as low, or lower than the foreign article is in the land where it is made. Is the European manufacturer foolish enough to bring his goods to our markets and sell them for less than he can get for them at home? And yet, if the *Tribune* is correct he must do this. According to that journal's tables the American article sells here for as little as, or less than the foreign fabric does where it is made. Wherein then do the work men of Pittsburgh pay 40 to 80 per cent more for their clothing and bedding than they would if the tariff were abolished? We cannot see it, and it cannot be proven from the tables.

Again, take blankets—the price of the American $2.50 per pair, the price of the English, in England $2.50—the same. One is made from wool, raised by our own farmers, made at home by our own workmen, who have to eat the grain grown in our own fields. The other is a foreign product exclusively—made by people whom we are in nowise bound to support or traffic with, and it is therefore taxed by the government. If the people *will* buy the foreign article in preference to that made at home, let them pay the duty required of the foreign manufacturer for the privilege of selling his goods in this country. To those who do not choose to do that, our goods are at their service, at the same price that people in England are obliged to pay.

Now who pays the tariff duties—the workingman or the would be nabob, for whom nothing made in America is good enough? The case is a plain one; and we leave our generous free trade cotemporary to again attempt to mystify it, by extraneous and irrelevant sophistry.

WE COMMEND the following to the careful consideration of all our readers.—ED. GAZETTE:

A WORD TO SPEAKER BLAINE.

OFFICE EASTERN IRON ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1871.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, Secretary of the Eastern Iron Association, has noticed with deep concern the peculiar construction of the Committee of Ways and Means, which seems to favor a reduction in the duty upon pig and bar iron. Even the precise rates of the amended tariff have been published in the daily papers, but whether authoritatively or otherwise is not apparent, although trade is so sensitive that the mere suggestion of the subject in the committee room has been enough to depress the iron market, to curtail the product of several mills, and to deprive of employment hundreds of men just at the beginning of winter.

As leader of the Republican forces in Congress and friend of the American mechanic, I write to ask if you will not raise your voice against so unjust a measure, for surely a reduced tariff means neither more nor less than *reduced wages and restricted privileges to the workmen*, if not suffering and poverty among them. It means the overthrow of our whole social system, by which American workmen are better housed, clothed, fed and educated than any others in the world. It means, further, the prostration of a most important branch of industry, still struggling to maintain itself against several adverse circumstances, viz: a recent reduction in duty upon iron, the decline in the gold premium, and evasions, if not positive fraud, in our custom houses. The iron interest is no longer a mere *local* or personal industry, but one of national importance—a mighty element of progress in time of peace, and potent engine of destruction or defence in war. The last reduction in the tariff demoralized iron business and reduced wages; several mills and furnaces stopped in preference to involving themselves in bankruptcy; nearly all materially reduced their product, and some passed into the sheriff's hands; all of which caused loss of time to labor and of interest to capital.

For several years previous to the last reduction, the iron manufacturers had not, on an average, received a simple interest upon their investments, but the recent strikes in Great Britain and Germany have enhanced the cost of iron there, and diminished the exports to this country, which enabled the American works to resume operations at a compensating price, but with a higher schedule of wages, which, to-day *are double the amounts paid for similar work abroad*, and which cannot be reduced much, if the present status of the workman is to be maintained, as his pay is graduated according to the price of the product. A reduced duty would eventuate in the most serious disturbances to the iron trade of the United States, and to all collateral industries depending upon iron, viz: the builders of the works and machinery, *the farmer who feeds the workman, the manufacturer who clothes him, and the mechanic who builds his home and provides his domestic comforts.* Break one link and you injure the whole chain of mutual interest.

National prosperity can be tested by the prices paid for labor, and the greater or less consumption in a country by labor depends upon the higher or lower prices paid to it. The permanent suspension of one iron mill would prove as disastrous to the surrounding community as the annihilation of a small town by the flood.

It seems almost incredible, while the English working people and their employers are holding mass meetings to protest against the importation of the products of the cheaper Belgian labor, and demanding as an offset a protective tariff, that congress should for a moment entertain the proposition to decrease the protection now existing upon the products of the inferior labor of Europe. They seem to ignore the fact that the British government fostered the iron trade in its infancy, by advancing the duty upon Continental iron *fifteen times in forty years*, until it became so firmly established as to *defy* competition. With proper protection we have sufficient iron and steel in the United States to supply the world! Instead of importing it we should largely export both.

No thinking man can compare the social standing, comforts and privileges of our workmen with those of Europe, without conviction that the superiority at home comes from liberal wages, in consequence of protective duties upon iron. Nor can he look at the enormous increase of the iron manufacture in the United States, since home labor has been fostered by the Government, without knowing that such enterprise could neither have developed under a free trade policy, nor can it continue for many months under a lower tariff than the current rates, *without large deductions from the present prices of labor.*

In behalf, then, of a hundred millions of capital, I protest against these constant changes in our revenue laws, or agitations of the subject in Congress, tending, as they do, to deter investments in iron property, to unsettle business, and destroy confidence for the future, drawbacks which are unknown in Great Britain, where the settled policy of the country enables the iron masters to control the iron market of the world, but only at the expense of labor, grinding it down to the starvation point, and keeping it but a degree above pauperism. And further, against such reduction of duty I do solemnly protest in behalf of 200,000 workmen, men whose strong arms and brave hearts did noble work for the country in its hour of trial and danger, and who now read with alarm of propositions which will destroy their ability of supporting their firesides and educating their children in a manner becoming citizens of the Great Republic.

Free trade has before this carried in its wake destruction and ruin to home industry, and, if allowed to, free trade will do it again—causing general ruin and bankruptcy to our iron manufacturers, and the prostration and perhaps degradation of American labor; building up the baronial castles and ducal palaces of the old country by chilling the homes and blighting the prospects and hopes of American freemen.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Presidency by Appointment.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1871.

The new apportionment bill as it passed the House fixing the number of its members at 283, from and after March 3d, will undoubtedly pass the Senate and become a law. It will increase the members from many of the States and diminish the number only in Vermont and New Hampshire. By adding two Senators to the number of each of the States represented according to the new apportionment we will have the number comprising the next Presidential Electoral College, and in doing this I have also taken the liberty of preparing a table showing from the past Fall elections what will be the probable result at the next Presidential election, viz:

Republican States.			
Maine	7	Illinois	21
N. Hampshire	4	Michigan	11
Vermont	4	Iowa	11
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	10
Rhode Island	4	California	6
New York	34	Minnesota	5
Pennsylvania	28	Kansas	5
South Carolina	7	Nebraska	3
Mississippi	8		
Ohio	22	Total	217
Indiana	14		
Democratic States.		*Doubtful States.*	
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Maryland	8	Connecticut	6
Virginia	11	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Alabama	9
Kentucky	12	Louisiana	7
Tennessee	11	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Florida	3
Texas	8	Nevada	3
West Virginia	5	Oregon	3
Total	75	Total	65

Total Democratic and Doubtful States..140
Necessary to choice.....179

Thus it will be seen that without carrying a single State marked doubtful we can place New York on the Democratic side and still have a majority in favor of the Republican candidate. Yet New York was carried by near 35,000 and is now under Republican rule.

PRESIDENTIAL FIREWORKS.

It has been more than two weeks since I stated in this correspondence that there was a concerted plan united in by President making Democrats and disappointed Republicans to attack Grant and his administration upon all sides, in the hope that the number of pigmy blows in the absence of any real substantial objections which he or his friends could answer would prove fatal as is sometimes the case with the sting of numerous bees.

For a week past these funny assailants in the Senate have been at their hottest work, charging all manner of shortcomings upon the President. That they, or some of them, are in collusion with the Democrats is apparent from the fact that the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* gives in advance most of their proceedings. Schurz and Trumbull do up the heavy thunder claps out of a clear sky, while Tipton puts in the black guardism and small wit, and all throw as much mud as possible, knowing, or supposing that some of it is most likely to stick, when it is plastered all over the country through telegraphic dispatches, and the *Globe* reports at the expense of the Government.

THEIR GAME.

These ambitious gentry think themselves very shrewd and their cunning and chicanery are not disputed by those best capable of correct judgment. Thus it was announced in the entire Democratic press that Senator Trumbull was in favor of Grant for the Republican candidate, and this tricky *cunard* was innocently believed in and copied by the Grant papers very generally just before Congress assembled. When, therefore, Trumbull poured forth his vials of wrath on the President and proposed a roving committee to report universal corruption throughout the administration, and was backed up by Schurz and all the echoes in and out of the party, some consternation was felt. His plausable efforts were opposed at first, until it was found that this too was anticipated, and the country was about to be flooded with charges that Grant feared investigation. Then, after some sharp debate among the friends, with the spies of the enemy watching every movement, the Senate caucus squelched the stop-thief cry by adopting Trumbull's resolution and throwing wide the doors to investigation.

GRANT NOT SCARED.

What will the next flight of the hornets thus ruthlessly bereft of their cozy made nest remains to be seen. Meanwhile the impregnable position and severity of the President under petty flaggelation is barely approached in degree by that of the husband in the old story, he permitted his wife to hammer him when ever and as much as she desired, because, as he explained, "The hammering did not hurt *him*, and it was such a powerful satisfaction to sallielam."

GENERAL NOTES.

There is a strong effort made to inaugurate the new year by passing an amnesty bill before the recess. Southern Republicans, and most of the Northern ones, are anxious to accomplish it, if sufficient time can be found for the purpose.

The Treasury investigating committees have discovered no further deficiencies in the accounts of the bureau officers, and nearly $11,000 has already been paid over to the Treasury as part of the speculation fund taken therefrom by Seth Johnson, the defaulting clerk.

Numerous memorials are received asking a repeal of the United States tax on savings banks. The numerous frauds perpetrated on the poor and industrious by savings banks render it quite doubtful whether, instead of exempting these private institutions from taxation, they ought not to be taxed out of existence and the example of Europe followed in the creation of post-office savings banks for the people which cannot break, and which while paying a reasonable interest, will transfer deposits without cost by means of post-office orders to any point in the west.

Last evening a number of leading Republicans called on the newly appointed Attorney General Williams, and made congratulatory addresses, some of which referred to omissions in prosecuting United States delinquents by the Department of Justice. In reply, he disclaimed all knowledge of the truth of such clamors, but promised pointedly that when he assumes the head of that department, no partisan considerations will have weight in cases of federal delinquency, and no pains will be spared in bringing the guilty to speedy and condign punishment.

AGATE.

THE BROKEN AND SOREHEADS.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 16, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Has not our old friend Greeley put himself in a very awkward position in his reply to your kind advice "to heal up his supposed differences" with the President about Collector Murphy, who has, in consequence of his abuse, resigned and is now out of the way? To your friendly advice Mr. Greeley says: "What about my broken head? For more than three years my friends have been excluded from executive office."

Up to the time of Murphy's appointment, Mr. Greeley says the President divided the appointments between the two factions—his own and Conkling's, "*fairly, kindly, and to general satisfaction.*" But preferring Murphy to his man was the unpardonable sin. Although now removed, yet Mr. Greeley says the President, in his letter accepting the resignation of Mr. Murphy, "volunteers a personal endorsement of the man." This, he says, "has left us no choice. The President does not think so badly of Mr. Murphy as we do, hence the war upon the President and his friends must go on.

Dorsement of Murphy, which leaves us no choice, although we have lately endorsed all the important measures recommended by the message; have eulogized the President's wisdom and policy in relieving the country from the curse of Democratic rule, and raising it to a condition of unparalleled prosperity and The President volunteers a personal empower." Yet this must be all sacrificed, and the odious Democrats, Ku Klux and all, reinstated to by the powerful aid of Mr. Greeley's press.

Is Grant or Greeley right? Let the people decide.

S.

A LADY who was very anxious that her *fiance*, a young student in college, should creditably pass his examination, had masses said in church daily for his success.

The New Apportionment.

On Thursday last the House passed a bill providing for a new apportionment of Representatives, to continue until the results of the census of 1880 are announced, the number of members being increased from 243 to 283. Subjoined we exhibit in tabular form the results of this apportionment as respects the several States. The rule, as the reader knows, is that the aggregate population of the States is to be divided by the number of members, and the quotient thus obtained becomes the divisor of the population of each State, such second quotient being the number of Representatives said State is to have—always provided that if the requisite number of members for the whole apportionment are not obtained by such division the States having the largest remainders are to be given an additional member each until the full House is obtained. Thus the population of the 37 States by the census of 1870 is 38,113,253; this divided by 283, the number of Representatives, gives 134,675 as the representative quota; and dividing this into the population of each State the first draught of the new apportionment is obtained. Next we must credit any State having a less population than the quota with one Representative, that being its constitutional right by virtue of being a State. Then the number of members thus obtained is added up, and if the sum fails to equal the whole number of members allowed under the apportionment the States having the largest fractions of a quota are credited with an additional member till the House is complete. As will be seen, the first divisions and the constitutional requirements sum up 266 members, seventeen are then to be obtained, and are allotted in the order of the fractions named from one to seventeen. Subjoined is the tabular exhibit of the population, members on full quota, fractional parts of quota, rank thereof, whole number of members each State has under the new apportionment, and the loss and gain:

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.
Basis of Representation, 134,675.

STATE.	Population.	Members by quota	Fraction.	Fractional rank.	Whole No. of Members.	Gain.	Loss.
Alabama	996,992	7	74,247		7		1
Arkansas	484,471	3	80,446	17	4	1	
California	560,247	4	21,947		4		1
Connecticut	537,454	3	13,329	1	4		
Delaware	125,015	0			1		
Florida	187,748	1	53,073		1		
Georgia	1,184,109	8	96,709	13	9		2
Illinois	2,589,891	18	105,741	8	19	1	
Indiana	1,680,637	12	64,537		12		1
Iowa	1,191,792	8	104,392	10	9		3
Kansas	364,399	2	93,049	14	3	1	
Kentucky	1,321,011	9	108,936	5	10	1	
Louisiana	726,915	5	53,540		5		
Maine	626,915	4	88,215	15	5	1	
Maryland	780,894	5	107,519	6	6		1
Massachusetts	1,457,351	10	110,601	4	11		1
Michigan	1,184,059	8	97,459	12	9	1	
Minnesota	439,706	3	34,681		3		1
Mississippi	827,922	6	19,872		6		1
Missouri	1,721,295	13	105,195	9	13		4
Nebraska	122,993	1			1		
Nevada	42,491	1			1		
N. Hampshire	318,300	2	48,950		2	1	
New Jersey	906,096	6	98,046	11	7		2
New York	4,382,758	32	73,158		32		1
N. Carolina	1,071,361	7	128,636	2	8		1
Ohio	2,665,260	19	105,635	7	20	1	
Oregon	90,923	1			1		
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	26	39,541		26		2
Rhode Island	217,353	1	82,678	16	2	1	
South Carolina	705,606	5	52,231		5		1
Tennessee	1,258,520	9	48,445		9		2
Texas	818,579	6	10,520		6		2
Vermont	330,551	2	61,201		2	1	
Virginia	1,225,163	9	13,088		9		1
West Virginia	442,014	3	57,989		3		
Wisconsin	1,054,670	7	111,945	2	8		2
Total	38,113,253	266			283	2	42

It will be seen that the New England States lose two and gain one Representative; the Middle and Pacific States gain one each; the Western States gain twenty-two, and the Southern States thirteen—*World.*

COMMENDABLE CAUTION.

The storms and changes of winter have set in in earnest. To-day the thermometer may be down to zero and to-morrow forty degrees above; the shocks to the human body, under such vicissitudes of climate are full of perils; the humors are driven upon the internal organs, and the weak organs are the first to suffer. Now comes the chill, the cough, the spitting of blood and pains in the breast, the baleful harbingers of a terrible disease. Stop reader and think! Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is as sure to arrest such diseases and stop them in their bud as water will extinguish fire. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will remove the obstruction; carry off the over-abundant humors which impede and obstruct the channels which perform the work of life; it will allay irritation at once. The cough will be removed; the chilliness will cease; the animal functions will go on with their accustomed regularity. If consumption has already set in, do not wait another day. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure still has power to cure you and render your life hopeful and happy. Sold at the Drs. Medical Store, 167 Liberty street, $1.50 per bottle or 4 for $5.00

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. K. Burns & Co's. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, five minutes' walk from the depot. The finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfumes, Imported Colognes, Lubin's, Piesse & Lubin's, Rimmel's, Atkinson's and Coty's. Also, of every description. Also, Full Lines of every variety of Fancy Goods. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can get more anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

PERIL AND PRECAUTION.

This is the season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nerving will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity in the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be *proved* for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. *Do not* accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Lane & Bodley,
JOHN AND WATER STREETS,
Cincinnati, O.
Manufacture Stationary and Portable
STEAM ENGINES.
Boilers and Mill Work.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
With Solid Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Head Blocks and Friction Feed.
Lath and Shingle Machines,
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
SHAFTING,
Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings,
SAFETY POWER ELEVATORS.
Our designs, Patterns, Tools and Facilities are the most COMPLETE and EXTENSIVE in the country enabling us to produce the BEST WORK at the LOWEST PRICE.
Illustrated Catalogues and prices furnished free on application to
no-2637-TTH-WOWF LANE & BODLEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND
CLEARANCE
AND
HOLIDAY
SALE,
AT
Penn Avenue Stores.
Joseph Horne & Co.
FRESH AND CHOICE GOODS.
RARE BARGAINS
In Every Department.
Many Goods at Less Than Importers' Prices.
We would invite particular notice to our line of
HANDKERCHIEFS
Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equaled by any of our former sales.
Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial Sheer Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3.25 each.
All-Linen Hemstitched at 9 cents.
Extra Fine Quality at $3 per dozen.
Initial Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, one-half dozen each, all letters.
In Real Lace Handkerchiefs we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Points Gauze, Applique Duchess, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val. and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs from 25 cents and upward.
Children's Handkerchiefs,
A Large Assortment in every quality.
The Largest and Finest selection of
Rich Real Lace Goods,
TO BE HAD ANYWHERE,
CONSISTING OF
Laces, Flouncings, Edgings,
Nice Shapes Collars and Collarettes,
Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers,
Lama Lace Points, and one
Applique Polonaise Robe,
With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS,
At 25 Cents and Up.
LINEN SETTS,
In Single Rows, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Braided. We offer an unsurpassed line of these Goods at 65 cents and upward.
Lace Tidies, Stand Covers,
Wall Screens, Lamp Mats,
Infants' Lace and Embr'd Caps,
Robes and Waists,
Damask and Huck Towels.
Napkins, Doilies and
Damask Table Linens.
Full Size Damask Towels
AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.
KID GLOVES
Best Bargains of the Season.
60 Doz. Two-Button, at $1 per pair
50 Doz. Real Kid, at $1 25 per pair
Cloth, Berlin and Fur Top Gloves,
For ladies and Children in Great Variety.
Ladies' Underwear,
IN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LISEN & MERINO.
DRAWERS AND VESTS
EVERY QUALITY.
Chemise Night Dresses, Drawers,
Skirts, Dressing Sacques,
Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Bridal Setts,
All at Very Low Prices.
FELT SKIRTS.
Stamped, Embossed, Braided and Velvet Trimmed.
HOSIERY.
Plain and Fancy, every grade, style and quality, for Ladies, Misses and Children at reduced figures.
Slipper Patterns,
Ottoman Covers,
Chair Strips, &c.
Ladies' Scarfs and Ties.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Tidies in the city.
Fringe and Silk Scarfs at 50c., all colors.
Gros Grain and Taffeta Ribbons.
ALL THE NEW SHADES.
FEATHERS.
Ostrich Plumes, Tips,
Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c.
LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
The Latest London and Paris Novelties of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Embroidered and Braided House Jackets, will be sold at cost to close the season.
We would also call attention to and invite an examination of our stock of
Black Dress Silks.
A new assortments of Bonnet, Tellilards, the Golden Wheel, and other approved makes, ranging in price from $1 25 to $7.50 per yard.
NOVELTIES.
In Ladies' Fine Shell and Pearl Portmonnaies.
Real Russia Leather Portmonnaies and Satchels.
Fancy Brushes.
Jet and Shell Jewelry.
Fine Carved and Spangled Pearl and Ivory Fans, very handsome for a Christmas Present.
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Department.
Velveteen and Cloth House and Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Cardigan Jackets.
Kid, Dog-skin, Buck, Calf and Castor Flush Lined and Plain Gloves.
Fancy Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Fancy Mufflers, Cashmere, Merino and Shaker Half Hose.
Underwear, White, Clouded and Scarlet, every grade, in great variety.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
All at Very Lowest Prices.
Strangers and Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A FRESH AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Black Alpacas,
SHAWLS,
Sacques, Skirts,
A LARGE STOCK AT POPULAR PRICES.
BLANKETS,
Quilts, Comforts,
Coverlets, Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Waterproof,
Cloaking Cloths.
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
CLEARING OUT
SALE
AT
Auction Prices.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Will offer, from and after this day, the balance of their stock of
Autumn and Winter
DRESS GOODS, &c.
At Prices to meet the wants of the Popular Trade.

Black Alpacas,	Velvet Cloaks,
Pure Mohairs,	Velveteen Cloaks,
Henrietta Cloth,	Braided do.,
Cashmeres,	Talmas, Talmas,
Merinos,	Ottoman Shawls.

They also offer at reduced prices the entire stock of Velvets, Black Silks, Velveteens, Wool Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres; in fact all stock distinctively
AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS,
It being their determination that prices shall be made, having in view an immediate clearing out of every lot.
Orders promptly attended to.
Moorhouse & Carsten,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
dc4 PITTSBURGH, PA.
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. dc4
Gildenfenney & Hess,
Booksellers and Stationers,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.
We take pleasure in informing the trade and public generally that we have recently remodeled our Store and increased our facilities, in order to meet the demands made upon us. We are now offering the largest stock and varied assortment of Books, Periodicals and other Goods suitable for Christmas presents, to be found in the city, consisting in part of
New and Novel Writing Desks,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
Chess Men and Games
of every description. Also a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and ENGLISH JUVENILE BOOKS, and the finest line of POCKET BOOKS west of Philadelphia. Our stock of
Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Hymn Books and
Photographic Albums,
is large and complete.
We would call the attention of the Ladies in particular to our imported Initial Note Paper and Envelopes, which we offer at astonishing low prices.
Give us a call and inspect the immense variety that we are presenting to the Holiday Trade.
GILDENFENNEY & HESS,
NO. 45 FIFTH AVENUE.
Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 171 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
REFRAMING MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:65-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
For the Holidays,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins, double faced.
At 25c., Dark Plaids, a great bargain.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, seasonable shades.
At 40c., Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.
At 90c., Waterproof Cloths, an extra bargain.
At 6¼ and 8½c., Good Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., all the best Prints.
At 25c., Fine Dark Chintzes, worth 37½c.
At 50c., Men's Shetland Shirts and Drawers.
At 66c., All Wool Shoulder Shawls.
At $1 and $1 25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1 50 and $2, All Wool Felt Skirts, Printed and Embossed Borders.
At $2, Fine Felt Skirts, Velvet Trimmed.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Gents' Underwear, Neckwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
NOTICE!
For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently call during the day, and to prevent the great rush usually experienced before the Holidays, THE STORE will be OPEN each evening during the week, beginning MONDAY, December 18th, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector is the neat and cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron has induced many principled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR four Trade Mark on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES' corner Third avenue and Market street. GOODWIN & CO. 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se28-61 PITTSBURGH.
BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
THE
KEYSTONE
Sewing Machine!
GRAND HOLIDAY DISPLAY
OF THE
Finest Styles
OF THAT CONSTANTLY INCREASING FAVORITE,
THE
K

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no22-f79

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1871.

Gold weak at 109@109¼. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out six hundred thousand dollars in gold on account of five-twenties redeemed, making a total thus far of $30,-000,000. The rates paid for carrying were 7 per cent. for gold and 1-32 per cent. per day. Clearances $32,000,000. Governments quiet and firm. Stocks opened firm, and advanced until about two o'clock in the afternoon with Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Reading as the features. After this time the market was weak, closing heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ½ to 1 per cent. Pacific Mail marked in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Ohio and Western Union. Business was dull and confined to a few of the leading stocks. Money tight; loans made at from 7 gold to ⅝ per day, closing at 7 gold bid. Sou'hern States securities were dull and heavy on last call. At the morning board there was a general decline in prices; quiet market in some cases. The last few days of November Southern States will refault in their January interest payments is having an unfavorable effect on the entire list.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881 117¾@; 5-20s, '62, 109¾@; '64, 110@; do new, 110¼@; '65, 110¾@; 10-40s, 109¾@; currency 6s, 115¾@.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 67; Tennessee, old, 64¾; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 67; do old, 61¾; North Carolina, old, 61; do new, 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 67¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 68¾; Wells-Fargo, 58¼; American Merchants' Union, 50¾; United States, 61¾; Pacific Mail, 34¾; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 57; Lake Shore, 90¾; preferred, 95¾; Harlem, 129½; pref. 132; Reading, 115¾; Michigan Central, 118¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; Illinois Central, 94¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Rock Island, 104; New Jersey Central 112; St. Paul, 31¾; preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 64¾; preferred, 87¾; Fort Wayne, 99; Illinois Canals, 15; preferred, 46; Chicago and Alton, 113; preferred, 119; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾; C. C. and C., 80¾; do and I., 127; Lake Shore, 90¾; Union Pacific Land Grants, 132; Union Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union, 93¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	110¾	Cr. Pacifics	
U. S. 10-40s	109¾		

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1871.

ASHES—Soda Ash, 4 cts for common and 4½@4¾ for refined. Pearls, 11 cts; Pots, 10. Nitrate Soda, 5 cts.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair, 8@55 per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Sales of common to fair at $2.50@3.00; good to prime, $3.50@4.00 and choice, $4.-25@4.50.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 26@28, and medium to good at 18@23. Inferior, $2.10 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is still reported dull, but there is no change to make in quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 4¾ cts per lb, or $9 per bbl.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2.50 per bushel, for common to prime navy.

BEESWAX—There is no stock in this market in hands of commission dealers.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CORN MEAL—Sales of small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—Sales of good to choice Jersey cultivated at 18@21¼ per bbl.

CIDER—Sales at $5@9 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 15@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 13@15¾; Factory, 12@ 14¾; Dairy, 12@13.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in car load lots, 20¾@21 cts—usual advance in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10¾ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed, and 6@7 for quarters. Apples, 7@8¾, as to quality.

DRESSED HOG—Packers are paying 4¾@ 5 cts—sales, in a jobbing way, at 5¾@5¾.

EGGS—Sales of strictly fresh at 30@33. Pickled, 25@30, of to quality and condition.

FLOUR—The flour market has been unusually steady for two or three days past, but there has been no change whatever in prices. Sales of Good spring extra at $5.25@5.50; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.90. Rye Flour, $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 75@ 77 cts to the trade—85@90 in a retail way. Mixed stock quoted at 60@60 cts, according to quality.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat have been very limited for some weeks past, if we except what is coming direct to the mills; dealers are handling but little, and the principal cause is that there is nothing in it to stimulate them in looking after it—especially in ordinary commission. We continue to quote at $1.45@1.50 for fair to choice red and white, if No. 1, 5 cts more. Oats continue unusually dull for this season of the year—the offerings are large, and the demand, for some reason, or other, unusually small; dealers, however, are pretty confident that the market will do better next month. May be fairly quoted at 44@46 for the car load for mixed to prime white. There is still considerable inquiry for Ear Corn, mainly, however, for small lots after as the market is almost bare, prices are still sustained—62@65 by the car load, bulk and sacked and the same figures will answer for the latter. Rye is quiet and in the absence of sales may be quoted at 80 cts. Barley continues very slow and dull, and is not lodging from present indications, that there will be any improvement this side of the new year. We continue to quote at 80@85 for spring and 85@90 for fall, according to quality and condition.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Brazil coffee may be quoted strong at an advance of ¼c per lb, and the probabilities are that a still further enhancement of values will follow the briker business anticipated, when the holidays are over and the annual settlemen's completed. The latest telegram from Rio, quoting higher prices there, in the face of the reports of a decline in our markets, which have reached that point—the increased demand and stronger position in the markets of Europe—the later news of short crops at several points of production, now no longer admitting of doubt—the reduced stocks held in the United States, and the fact that the high prices have been so well sustained in the very dullest month of the year (an actual advance having been established in the last few days)—all conspire to prove that coffee is at a lower point of purchase than it will be thirty days hence. Our jobbers having purchased large stocks at the low prices of last month are well prepared to sell at reasonable figures; and it will be wise, we think, if advantage is taken of the present situation and the stocks of country merchants replenished. Stock of Rio in this country, in first hands, 84,915 bags. Sugar—has been the most fluctuating article of trade in the grocery line during the last year, having experienced an advance and decline in every month, and is just now dull and without special interest owing to the light demand. The news from all quarters indicates large supplies to come forward of the new crop, and a cargo is already on the market, at one of our ports of entry, from Cuba. Refined sugars are better, and, it is thought, will advance in view of the stop put to manufacturing, which always occurs for about one month at this season to enable refiners to clean up and take stock. Aside from this contingency refined sugars are relatively lower than raws, and there is said to be no margin for profit at current rates. New Orleans sugars have advanced ¼c per lb. at the point of purchase, with large receipts, for the month, from the plantations. Molasses—An advance of 4c per gallon on new crop. New Orleans was established last week, but the prospect is good for a large supply of prime and choice goods at much lower prices than prevailed last year. The market is quite bare of desirable old stock, but with a resumption of river navigation our merchants expect an abundance of the new crop. The finer grades of syrups are doing better—common grades lower. Rice—With no active demand, Carolina is held well up in figures and will remain so while "the ring" now operating has it in control.

—Since the above was put in type we have received news of an advance in Rio coffee of ¼c per lb, and the market in New York and Baltimore showing great activity.

Sugar—Refiners' Standard Hards, 10¾; A, 12¼; B, 12⅞; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10⅝. Cuba sugars, 10@10. Demerara, 10¾@ 12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11⅝; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. Coffee—Java Rio, 24. Prime, 23. Good, 22. Fair, 21@21¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@ 26. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffee, pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Refiners' & Elder's, 68. White Honey, 68. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 68. Sugar Drips, 70. Brune's, 68; other grades, 62@65. New Orleans Molasses, old, 62@65. New crop, 63@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 9¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HAY—Continuous easy market and prices, in consequence, are well maintained—sales in a jobbing way at $28@33, according to quality. Hi.ers, $30@35.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Spanish, $270@285.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 per bbl to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

LARD—Ferrysburg white, 8¾@9; No. 2, 9@9 ct. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained, 9@9¾.

MILL FEED—Quoted in a jobbing way, at $18 per ton for Bran; $20@22 for Middlings, and $24@26 for Mixed.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $2.50@3.00 per bushel. Walnuts, 90@95. Filberts, 1.00@1.10.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common reds, $3.00@3.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $4@4.25.

PEANUTS—Fancy Hand Picked, 5@6; Extra, 5; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8½; clear sides, 8; sugar cured shoulders, 9; sugar cured hams, 14@14½; canvassed hams, 15@16; Dried Beef, 18.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11@12¾ cts; Turkeys, 10@13; Ducks, 12@13.

POTATOES—Continue very scarce and with considerable inquiry, prices are still maintained, 70@1.00 per bushel, according to quality. Some dealers anticipate largely increased arrivals within the next few days, and, in consequence, lower prices.

RAGS—Sales, 4¾@5 cts per lb.

SALT—In good demand at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quoted at $6.00@ 6.25 buying, and $6.50@6.75 selling. Timothy, $3.00@3.50. There is a steady demand for Flaxseed at $1.80.

SHAKER CORN—@2.11 cts per lb.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4½ cts per lb, or $90 per ton.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 85@90 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Stock almost used up, with none to come in until new crop; selling freely at 100.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

S. Marks Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Mc Clelland & Co., Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
W. Harper, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
Hotchkiss & Zeigler, Xenia	2 cars
Hotchkiss & Zeigler, Springfield	2 cars
S. Marks Bro., Crestline	2 cars
S. Trautman, Crestline	1 car
W. Wolf, Urbana	1 car
R. S. Keys, Mansfield	1 car
J. Hagan, Mansfield	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
T. G. Dalzell, Enon Valley	1 car
Holmes, L & Co., Enon Valley	1 car
J. T. Coleman, Morristown	1 car
Total	27 cars

HOGS.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville	2 cars
Isaac Anderson, Orrville	1 car
Mc Clelland & Co., Canton	1 car
D. Sherrick, Canton	1 car
D. Bomgardner, Canton	1 car
Total	6 cars

CATTLE.

The supply of Cattle was again light, footing up about 600 head; of these, 27 cars were from the west, while, as near as we could figure up, there were about 175 head that came from the adjoining counties. There was a pretty full attendance of butchers, causing a more active market, though, notwithstanding this and the comparatively light supply, there was no perceptible improvement in prices. There were several lots of holiday stock, some of which was very fine, and these, as might be expected, brought good prices, say 6@6¼c. Prime to extra butchers stock, fat and smooth, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, may be fairly quoted at 5½@6 cts, and fair to good at 5@5¼.

The lower grades continue to move slowly, and, as yet, there has been but little improvement in prices; it would seem as though fat butchers generally are buying better cattle than formerly, and butchers allege that people generally want a better quality of beef cattle.

They allege that they have no difficulty in disposing of all their fine cuts, but that there is considerable difficulty in selling coarse meats, such as chuck roasts and boiling beef. Those who have contracts for supplying the hotels, penitentiary, work houses and poor houses are well fixed in this respect, as it enables them to work off this kind of meat when it can be had at the lowest figures.

There is a fair inquiry for stock steers, but at low prices, say 3½@4 cts. Those who purchased feeders a year ago lost heavily, and they are now realizing but little if any more for them than cost; it is true, they would gain in weight, January 15, but it will make no purchase money, but they lose their time and labor, not counting interest on the investment.

Some operators are inclined to the belief that the market for good cattle, at least, has touched bottom; they allege that the supply all over the country is largely short, and that the offerings from this out will not be near so heavy as they have been during the past four or five months; they also allege that receipts from adjoining counties have fallen off considerably within the past few weeks, and that many of our regular dealers, who have been getting their stock mainly from Washington and Green Counties, have been drawing on the west for supplies during the past two or three weeks.

Sadler, Haven & Co. sold 18 small steers and heifers, for T G Dalzell, at 3½@5 cts; two pair of extra oxen, for same, left over; 11 head of fair Southern Ohio steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 4½@5 cts.

Robt McCaslin reports 12 head of steers, from Lawrence Co, at 4¾@5¼.

John Cotten reports 10 head mixed Mercer Co. stock at 3¾@4.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report 33 head Washington Co. stock at 4@5 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report 12 from Washington and 15 from Ohio at 5@5¾.

Shamberg & Lowenthal report 61 head of mixed stock at 3½@5¾.

Peter Hartman reports 18 head of good western steers at 5½@5¾.

S Kraus reports two car loads of western stock (from Chicago) at 4¾@6; 15 from Washington Co. at same ranges.

Jas Norris, 7 head of cows and bulls, from Washington Co. at 2¾@4 cts.

Jas Wolf reports 60 head of mixed western stock at 4@6 cts.

R Katz reports 30 head, from Chicago, at 5@ 6¼; one show bullock, to J H Freeberger, and one to J J Freeberger, on private terms.

J W Conger reports 9 fresh cows at $40@60 per head.

Carr & McAllister report 40 head of western common stock at 4½@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn, 54 head of Ohio and Penna. stock at 4¾@5¾; 2 show cattle to C Sulzner, very fine, on private terms; 4 head same kind, to J F Bellsteine, on private terms.

Keefer & Beyer report two loads, from Chicago, prime to extra, at 5¾@6¼ cts.

Holmes, L & Co., 41 head of Washington and Beaver Co. stock at 4¾@5.

J S McMillan, 8 head of bulls and cows at 2¾ @4 cts.

Sol Trautman, 61 head of prime to extra Ohio heifers at 4¾@6¾.

Jas Hamil, 19 head 2 yr old mixed Washington Co. stock at 3¾@5 cts—two twin calves, 4 years old, weighing 3,990 lbs the pair, to home; one steer, weighing 2,735 lbs, raised by James Stewart, of Washington Co.

S Marks & Bro., 51 from Ohio and 34 from Chicago at 5¾@6¼.

M Varner reports 18 from Chicago and 5 from Washington Co. at 2.80@5.75.

Smith & Mountshine, 10 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¾@4¾.

J F Beely sold 20 head of Beaver Co. stock at 3¾@4¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was again small, footing up about 700 head, and these were generally indifferent in regard to quality. Not withstanding, the holidays are so close, there was not that we could discover, a single first-class sheep on sale; drovers allege that the butchers won't pay the prices for good stock, and that the best go to Eastern markets, or to feeding

HOME NEWS.

Fiction—Y. M. C. A.—Free Lecture—Quite an interest is felt among our people to hear the highly interesting lecture on Fiction, of which the press has spoken so highly. It will be delivered this evening at the Christian Association Rooms, Penn avenue and Sixth street. Admission free. The public are invited.

A wag, on seeing the board fence around the basement area of McVey's banking house, at corner of Smithfield and Fourth avenue, suggested that it was to prevent the escape of the *Bulls* and *Bears*. Seriously, it is a pity to mar, as these board walls do, the otherwise graceful symmetry and beauty of McVey's banking house; better chain the animals than keep them in such un-lightly cages.

A Serious Charge.—Yesterday afternoon detective Moore arrested a man named George H. Irwin, who is supposed to have been for some time past, extensively engaged in presenting raised checks at various banking houses in this city. Others of the gang to which Irwin is supposed to belong will probably be apprehended, and the particulars will be developed at the hearing of the case.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—In yesterday's issue you reflect rather unjustly on Mr. Hunter, our Street Commissioner, for permitting Mr. Kim and myself to allow rubbish to remain so long on the street in front of our building. Mr. Hunter could not have it removed sooner if he wished, and it was removed as soon as he could, and it was removed in the third story from a car, and that for this purpose they used a rope which passed over the wires. Every time the strain came on the rope it pressed two of the wires together, and this caused the alarm. The firemen were not in a jolly humor as they returned home. They received, however, in time to respond with cheerfulness to an alarm sounded from box 23—a box which examination evidenced had "alarmed" itself. It seems that the last time it was pulled the slide somehow got caught and so remained halfway up. Yesterday, perhaps under the influence of mild weather, it suddenly let down, and there was an alarm. Taat was all.

Italy as I Saw It.

This is the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening, at the Penna. College Chapel, near Oakland, by Rev. Alexander Reed, D.D., of Philadelphia, in aid of the Library Fund of the Pennsylvania Female College. Admission fifty cents.

The learned lecturer, having visited the Old World, and spent much time in Italy, it is safe to promise that the lecture will not only be one of unusual interest, that will well repay those who shall hear it; and then the *object* as well as the *subject* is interesting—a library for the college. Who will not encourage one and enjoy the other?

The Water Street Shooting.

Mayor Brush and Clerk Patterson yesterday visited Thomas S. Shaw, who was shot on Sunday evening—an account of which we gave in yesterday's GAZETTE—and took the wounded man's information, charging John Dickson with the murderous assault with battery. The wounded man seems more comfortable to-day than had been anticipated. The ball still remains in his body, and it was removed very serious one. It is thought he may recover. Dickson was committed to jail to await a hearing at some future time. The wounded man is lying at the St. Cloud Hotel, where he was taken after the shooting.

Letter List.

List of letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, December 18th 1871.

Master Frank Aul, St. Vincent Col., Pa., 3c. Dwight Belling's, Hardwick, Mass., 3c. A. Field & Sons, Fauntin, Mass., 3c. Augustus Freigh, Sharpsville, Pa., 3c. Samuel Gidday, Detroit Mich., 3 Mise E. S. Henthorn, Marietta, O., 3c. H. M. Hamblet, Greenville, Pa., 3c. John A. Hoffman, Atco, P. O. N. J., 3c. Jas. Laughry, Circleville, O., 3c. D. A. McKnight, Kansas City, Mo., 3c. Col. J. A. Reid, Greensburg, Pa., 3c. Mrs. Jas., T. Wray, Chicago, Ill., 3c. Mrs. Jas., T. Wray, Chicago, Ill., 3c. Mrs. Jas. L. Wetzel, Fairbury, Ill., 3c. Miss Hattie F. Warren, Cardington, O.

Thomas Arnold.

A telegram to Mr. A. R. Carpenter, of Allegheny, conveys intelligence of the death at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Saturday evening last, of Mr. Thomas Arnold, formerly of this city, and proprietor of several slate quarries in Lancaster and York counties. The telegram mentions only the fact, without a word as to the cause of his death. Two of Mr. Arnold's daughters were visiting friends in Allegheny, and have hastened home in great affliction. Mr. Arnold's death will be much lamented by many old and attached friends in this city to whom he had endeared himself by his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

Resulted Fatally.

About two weeks ago, as was noted at the time, a mother and son attempted to cross the West Penn track in a wagon in advance of an approaching train, but failed, the failure resulting in the destruction of the wagon and the tossing out of the occupants. The boy fell in front of a wheel and had one of his legs so badly crushed that amputation was found to be necessary. The operation was performed, and the patient rallied from it until all danger was supposed to be passed. A few days ago, however, an unfavorable change set in and medical skill was of no avail, the boy dying yesterday morning. His name was August Koenig. He resided with his parents at Girty's Run.

A Theatrical Disappointment.

Mr. Jas. M. Ward, whose engagement to produce the great sensational drama of "Through by Daylight" at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, was "snowed up" on his way hither from Salt Lake City where he closed his last engagement, and his delay by the Rocky Mountain Blizzards prevented his arrival in the city yesterday in time to produce the play. A very large audience assembled who were disappointed, but the appearance and explanation of Mr. Ward put all in a good humor, especially as Manager Beamer put a good play on the boards and gave a free entertainment, not lifting the tickets that had been sold. The drama, with all its great mechanical and scenic effects, will be positively produced to-night.

No Quorum—Informal Meeting.

Last evening according to rule was the time for the regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health, but at the appointed hour no quorum was present. The few who were in attendance, however, organized and went into an informal meeting to hear the report of Health Officer Williams, which set forth that there had been reported to him during the week sixteen cases of varioloid; and eleven of small-pox—a decided decrease, three cases had been discharged from the Hospital and seven of the patients were convalescing rapidly, and would be discharged during the present week.

Other reports of the sanitary condition of the city was favorable.

The Holidays

are again with us, and as every one feels it incumbent to make presents, the anxious inquiry is, "What shall I give?" To all we would say, look through the many beautiful articles of usefulness and ornament contained in the large and varied stock of *Higby, Cust & Co.*, 189 Liberty street, near old St. Clair. Decorated dinner sets, and decorated tea-chamber sets, the largest assortment in the city. Supper, tea and cologne sets, vases, perfume cups, terre cotta figures for stand and mantel ornaments, Parian and Granite ware, are but part of what you will find, and you cannot fail to have your question answered. The house, which over forty years has stood in the front rank in this city, is now less than ever disposed to surrender to any rival establishment in prices, but is prepared to treat its patrons with the *best* goods at the *lowest* prices, and prompt and courteous treatment to its customers.

Highly Complimentary.

Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, delivered a lecture in Rochester, New York, last week, on "Fiction." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* alludes to the lecture in the following complimentary manner: "While listening, we had two regrets: one that it was not to a thousand instead of hundreds; the other our inability to spread this feast before our readers. We think that our Allegheny Committee would do well to secure such a lecturer at some future day, if available. If there be one thing more praiseworthy than another, it is sincerity. This the speaker undoubtedly has, and this was the unavoidable impression made on the spell-bound audience while listening to the rich variety of his lecture, discription, history, pleasantry, declamation and instruction, blending so timely together, as they did, and leaving a feeling of regret that it was not *to be continued*."

The lecture will be delivered at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Tuesday evening.

Allegheny Fire Alarm.

The Allegheny firemen were yesterday relieved of the monotony which has attended their daily routine for some time, by a couple of alarms, which, though calling them out, did not call them into service. The first came at half-past nine o'clock, apparently from the box in the Hogworth engine house. Upon answering they failed to find any conflagration or cause for the alarm; neither were they successful in discovering who sounded it until it was revealed that the workmen at Straub's brewery in the vicinity were hoisting grain into the third story from a car, and that for this purpose they used a rope which passed over the wires. Every time the strain came on the rope it pressed two of the wires together, and this caused the alarm. The firemen were not in a jolly humor as they returned home. They received, however, in time to respond with cheerfulness to an alarm sounded from box 23—a box which examination evidenced had "alarmed" itself. It seems that the last time it was pulled the slide somehow got caught and so remained halfway up. Yesterday, perhaps under the influence of mild weather, it suddenly let down, and there was an alarm. That was all.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

The Robinson House in Peril.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 12, corner of Liberty and Sixth sts., the occasion of which was the breaking out of fire in a building in the rear of the Robinson House, used as an ice house, and for general storage. The department responded, and in a short time the flames were to a great extent subdued. At the time of going to press—three A. M.—At the time of going to press—three A. M.—the out building has been almost entirely destroyed, and some damage has been done to the south wing of the main building, but the flames will doubtless soon be entirely subdued.

No fire has been kept in or about the building for some time past, and the fire this morning was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss cannot, at this time, be ascertained.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

James Allen plead guilty to the larceny of money from Eli Wilcoff, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the county Workhouse.

Louis and Mary Senft were indited for the larceny of eight iron grate bars, J. Auth, prosecutor. Mary was acquitted, and Louis was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

George Hetzell was indicted on a charge preferred by Emma Bowser, of Shaleresville, for indecent exposure of person. Verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.

James McQuaide.	Jonathan Stringer.
Edward Scott.	Louis Hilke.
Wm. Albreest et al	Sarah Casey.
Thomas Henry.	James Paxton.
Sophia Schmidt.	John Hine et al.
Jacobina Fahnion.	Charles Gantz.
John Peter.	John Rabe.
Kate Gamell.	Michael Fox.
Prudence Bradley.	A. B. Herschell.
Wm. Moell.	George Hall.
David Hopkins.	Isaac Keefer.
Lincoln Bigham.	Stephen Mauch.
George Hyde.	Bernard Aikens.
Michael Graham.	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The first case taken up was that of George M. Petty for use vs. Ed. Nau et ux. This was a *sci fa*, on a mortgage. Defendants confessed judgment in favor of plaintiff for $1,867.

The next case taken up was that of Mary Andrews, William Ward, et al. This was an action in equity to have a perpetual restrained under landlord's warrant. On trial.

Mary Andrews vs. Wm. Ward et al, action in trespass, yesterday concluded. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

Patrick McNaity vs. Paul Jacobs, action under a sci fa., on mechanics lien. On trial.

Before Alderman Kirkpatrick were indicted the numerous thus until he had loosened the bricks almost as far as he could reach with the crowbar, when suddenly the mass overhead came down with a crash. The unfortunate man's head was caught between the falling mass and the side of the boiler, and crushed almost to a jelly. Death was instantaneous.

The Coroner was summoned, and held an inquest last evening, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.

Deceased was a native of Ireland and about twenty-six years of age. He leaves a wife, having been married only a few months.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 101. Dounce vs. Brown.
84. Butler vs. Harr.
129. Louderbach vs. Mooney.
136. Brockville Bor. vs. Baum.
137. Same vs. Hillbronfort.
140. O. Stru. R. C. Gevy vs. Sheper et. al.
143. McDevitt vs. Ward.
146. Austin & Co. vs. Megraw, exur.

THE FOURTH WARD FIGHT.

The Election Officer's See No Accessity For a Recount and Decline to Make It.

The election officers of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, seem satisfied with the count at the last election, and say further that being without authority they cannot order a recount, even if they were not satisfied of the fairness of the first. Our readers will remember that this is a contest brought up by Christian Straub, the defeated Democratic Candidate for Select Council, to obtain the seat to which Mr. John Megraw, Regular Republican—by the election returns—has been declared entitled. A citizens meeting was held and a committee appointed to ask the Election Board for a recount. The following is the reply of the Board:

ALLEGHENY CITY, December 18, 1871.

To Messrs. Christian Straub, Jacob Reutz, Joseph C. Rent, Committee of Citizens:

GENTLEMEN: The Election Board of the first precinct, Fourth ward, Allegheny City, have received your note of the 16th inst., asking at the last Council meeting, that as a Health Board official life would cease with them after the holidays, the City Fathers would seem moderate, and unless some change comes over the spirit of their dreams, the Health Board must pay the penalty for the dark days of the new year. Republics are ungrateful.

WITHIN the last few days the following old citizens have died in this vicinity: Bernard Wolff, aged 83; Nicholas Schwartz, aged 78; Henry Nelson, aged 73; David McKee, aged 86; Jeremiah Dunlevy, aged 78; Bernard Burns, aged 78; Mrs. Margaret O'Hara, aged 86; Mrs. Mary Caskey, aged 76; Joseph Keys, aged 86; Mrs. Mary Bell, aged 79; Mrs. Joseph Hanks, aged 80; and J. Hamilton, aged 70. The death has been very busy among our aged people.

A MAN who had been anticipating holiday events sat himself down on the West Penn railroad near Sandusky street crossing, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, to sleep "perchance to dream," but has been rudely disordered far into the visty realm, the friendly cow-catcher of a passing locomotive caught him up and he was removed to one side of the track. A physician was called and the inebriated individual subjected to a thorough medical examination in which it was found, in fact, that beyond being sobered suddenly—naught had come upon him.

A GOOD piece of mechanical art has just been introduced into this city, that is an ornament of the elegant new Howard block of buildings in the way of a truly leviathan pane of French glass, which has been placed in the Diamond street window of the beautiful store occupied by Youngson's confectionery and restaurant. The glass comes from the hands of the importers, Messrs. Pettis & Leathe, of St. Louis, who make a specialty in bringing in such superior plate brought hither from France. The dimensions of the pane may be estimated when we assert that it is 95 inches, or more than seven feet wide, and 163½ inches or nearly fourteen feet long. It is as clear as a child's conscience, and has a marvellously fine tone and finish. Its unusual size and lustrous brilliancy attracts much attention, especially as it is the first of the kind among the many beautiful ones that adorn and decorate the magnificent Howard block.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

The Third List of Applications Disposed Of.

The License Board met yesterday morning, all the Commissioners—Scott, McGunnegle and Stuckrath—being present, when the twenty-third list of of applications for license was taken up and disposed of as follows:

GRANTED.

J. K. Baum, o. g., First ward, Pittsburgh.
Edward McDermott, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Andrew Henderson, e. h., Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas B. Dixon, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Dickey, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Louis Bohm, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Gottlieb North, e. h., Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jonas Smith, e. h., Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.
Charles Benz, o. g., First ward, Allegheny.
S. C. Trueman, o. g., Second ward, Allegheny.
Charles Roeder, o. g., Third ward, Allegheny.
P. Cullen, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Southworth, o. g., Sixth ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Ruhe, South Pittsburgh.
Bernard Smith, e. h., East Birmingham.
Mary Davis, East Birmingham.
Thomas Smith, Lower St. Clair township—17.

REFUSED.

Stephen Vollmer, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
John Noon, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
George Sallows, e. h., Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
H. Toon, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Hannah Isherwood, o. g., Second ward, Allegheny.
Thomas Grant, Fourth ward, Allegheny—7.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Has His Brains Crushed Out, While Repairing a Boiling Furnace.

Lawrence Kehoe, an employee at Singer Nimick & Co.'s mill, in West Pittsburgh, came to his death on Saturday morning, in a sudden and most horrible manner. He had been entrusted with the work of repairing a boiling furnace, the brick lining of which had been burnt out. The bricks having been removed for some distance from the lower part of the furnace, Kehoe proceeded to knock the remaining bricks through a hole in the ash-pit or iron grate of the furnace, some six or eight feet above the ground. Having made an opening large enough to allow of the admittance of his head and arms, he took a crowbar and began knocking away from either side and above the opening, and continued his operations thus until he had loosened the bricks almost as far as he could reach with the crowbar, when suddenly the mass overhead came down with a crash. The unfortunate man's head was caught between the falling mass and the side of the boiler, and crushed almost to a jelly. Death was instantaneous.

The Coroner was summoned, and held an inquest last evening, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.

Deceased was a native of Ireland and about twenty-six years of age. He leaves a wife, having been married only a few months.

STYLE AND COMFORT.

Fleming & Co.'s Fur House, 139 Wood Street —Goods at a Reduction of from 15 to 20 per Cent.

A visit to the grand Fur Emporium of William Fleming & Co., at 139 Wood street, will convince any one of the fact that there is no article of ladies' dress so universally popular, and none more economical, stylish and comfortable than a set of Furs. It is the only article of ladies' apparel in which manufacturers have taken advantage of the demand to raise the price, and place the article beyond the reach of those of limited means. At Fleming & Co.'s ladies will find one of the largest stocks of Furs ever brought to this market. The stock comprises all qualities and styles of Furs, grades as among which will be found the fine Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Persian, Lamb, German, Russian, Siberian Squirrel and Alaska Mink Fitch, ranging in price, in the order named, from one hundred dollars down to four dollars per set. These goods are sold in sets or by the single article. They have also a large assortment of Misses and Children's sets, and are selling all goods from 15 to 20 per cent lower than any other house. In addition to the immense stock of furs this enterprising firm have on hand a large collection of wolf, fox and buffalo robes, afghans, sleigh wraps etc., which they are selling at prices away below other houses. To those in search of holiday presents we would say, call and look at Fleming & Co.'s, as they will find there just the thing for a Christmas gift, no matter whether it is intended for a lady, gentlemen or child.

BREVITIES.

AMUSEMENTS are plenty.

RETAIL TRADE is brisk and lively.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR is in full blast.

THERE is but little doing in the oil regions.

MAYOR BLACKMORE is not quick to promise.

THIS is the season to experiment in advertising.

THE city is revelling in Christmas evergreens.

NOW there should be weeping and wailing in the barn yards.

ST. BRIDGET'S church, in the Eleventh ward, is nearly completed.

PITTOCK will give his annual dinner to the newsboys next week.

CHRISTMAS trees are in the market, and fond parents are making their selections.

PAST WORTHY TEMPLAR TURNER, of the *Temple of Honor*, in this State, is in the city.

JUDGE STOWE, yesterday morning went to Mercer to preside during the trial of a homicide case.

MR. B. K. WAUGHTER, of the Thirteenth ward is a candidate for Building Inspector before Councils.

THE appointments of the Water Commission have not to be reported for confirmation to Councils but are final.

ANOTHER coal boat rise is anticipated by the coalmen about New Years. We hope they may not be disappointed.

AN HONEST one will find an opportunity for a permanent situation under the head of "Wants" in to-day's paper.

MAYOR BLACKMORE proposes to ask the State Government for muskets for the use of the police for drilling purposes. In good time.

THE Walton hose company bell tolled on Sunday in memory of Captain James Charlton, who lost his life while attending a fire one Year ago.

THE conference committee on *The Paper* claims request a full meeting of the creditors this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at Alderman McMasters' office.

THE young man who is charged with stealing goods from "Semple's" in Allegheny, has entered bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing next Saturday.

JOHN RENAR, who was last week sentenced in the Criminal Court to the Penitentiary for a term of fifteen months, on a charge of larceny, was sent over yesterday.

HENRY WILEY, who was injured by the caving in of an embankment at East Liberty, has died from his injuries. Coroner West expects to hold an inquest on the remains this morning.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Bailey, of the Eleventh ward, and also Mr. Linderman, of the Sixth ward, the present incumbent, are candidates for Street Commissioner of the Second District.

THOMAS ARNOLD, ESQ., a former resident of Allegheny, and well known in this community, died at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday. He had been residing in that city for the past four or five years.

WM. C. BOWERS, charged with being implicated in the Tyrone Street robbery, was examined before Commissioner McCandless yesterday, which resulted in his commitment for a further hearing.

YESTERDAY morning Mayor Brush received the following contributions for the relief of the Northwest sufferers: From the Twenty-third ward, per John Murphy, Jr., Phillips, $370; from Plum Creek Presbyterian church, per J. D. Moorehead, $41.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Esq., chief clerk in the Documentary Department, at Washington, our thanks for valuable public documents. Mr. Thomas has been so universally kind in remembering the Pittsburgh press, he hardly know how we could spare his services in our behalf.

THOMAS P. ROBERTS, Esq., one of the Civil Engineers employed on the Northern Pacific Railroad, is in the city, spending the winter with his family. He left Mr. Sigismund Loew, another Pittsburgh Engineer, at Glen, Montana, making a splendid map of the last summer's surveys.

OUR ENTERPRISING young friend, Mr. F. A. Reten, started last evening for Oil City, where he takes charge of the office of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. If genuine merit socially, as well as business ways, have any avail, success there, as it has elsewhere, will attend his career.

ONE of the most elegant assortments of fine foreign music books ever received in the city is now presented by Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy at their beautiful new jewelry house, No. 79 Smithfield street. Orchestras in search of suitable holiday presents in the way of fine watches, jewelry, silverware, diamonds and stationery, should favor this firm with a purchasing visit.

AND now the Allegheny Board of Health, individually and collectively, is wrathy at the insinuation thrown out at the last Council meeting, that as a Health Board official life would cease with them after the holidays, the City Fathers seem moderate, and unless some change comes over the spirit of their dreams, the Health Board must pay the penalty for the dark days of the new year. Republics are ungrateful.

WITHIN the last few days the following old citizens have died in this vicinity: Bernard Wolff, aged 83; Nicholas Schwartz, aged 78; Henry Nelson, aged 73; David McKee, aged 86; Jeremiah Dunlevy, aged 78; Bernard Burns, aged 78; Mrs. Margaret O'Hara, aged 86; Mrs. Mary Caskey, aged 76; Joseph Keys, aged 86; Mrs. Mary Bell, aged 79; Mrs. Joseph Hanks, aged 80; and J. Hamilton, aged 70. The death has been very busy among our aged people.

A MAN who had been anticipating holiday events sat himself down on the West Penn railroad near Sandusky street crossing, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, to sleep "perchance to dream," but has been rudely disordered far into the visty realm, the friendly cow-catcher of a passing locomotive caught him up and he was removed to one side of the track. A physician was called and the inebriated individual subjected to a thorough medical examination in which it was found, in fact, that beyond being sobered suddenly—naught had come upon him.

A GOOD piece of mechanical art has just been introduced into this city, that is an ornament of the elegant new Howard block of buildings in the way of a truly leviathan pane of French glass, which has been placed in the Diamond street window of the beautiful store occupied by Youngson's confectionery and restaurant. The glass comes from the hands of the importers, Messrs. Pettis & Leathe, of St. Louis, who make a specialty in bringing in such superior plate brought hither from France. The dimensions of the pane may be estimated when we assert that it is 95 inches, or more than seven feet wide, and 163½ inches or nearly fourteen feet long. It is as clear as a child's conscience, and has a marvellously fine tone and finish. Its unusual size and lustrous brilliancy attracts much attention, especially as it is the first of the kind among the many beautiful ones that adorn and decorate the magnificent Howard block.

THAT LITTLE BIRD.

It is Purchased, but will Remain on Exhibition During the Continuance of the Holidays at Dunseath's Jewelry Establishment, No. 56 Fifth Avenue.

Perhaps the greatest novelty that has thus far marked this happy holiday season is that which Mr. W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, recently introduced in the shape of a little feathered warbler that from early morn till late at night sings ravishingly beautiful notes to please the ear and delight the fancy. The little bird is a marvel of mechanism, taste and ingenuity, for the reader must be told that it has no life and that all its delicious notes and interesting actions are produced by causes. As embowered in the heart of a beautiful bouquet and chirping gayly and sweetly for those who admire it, the onlooker can hardly realize that to the hand of man and not to nature is owing the delicious pleasure he is receiving. Since it has been on exhibition and concertizing on the elegant jewelry cases of the store, thousands of admirers have been attracted to its side to be charmed with its rich and melodious notes, and yesterday a lady from Niles, Ohio, called to see it, and on hearing it sing at once decided that she must have it, and accordingly the contract was entered into for its purchasing it. In deference to the very general wish of parties who have not yet seen the wonderful little warbler, the lady has kindly and considerately consented to leave it in the store until Christmas, when, we imagine, some person will be made glad with it as a heart-offering from the purchaser. We advise all our friends to visit Mr. Dunseath's store while the bird remains, and they will be amply repaid too in the examination of the elegant stock of holiday goods there this season. The choicest ladies' and gents' jewelry of all descriptions, silver wares, statuary, Parian goods, foreign and American watches and clocks, presentation canes, and a general line of fine optical goods. Especial inducements in the way of reasonable prices are offered, and all goods are fully warranted to prove all that is said of them at time of sale.

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POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Alderman O'Donnell yesterday committed Alexander McQuillen to jail for a hearing on Saturday, the 23d instant, on a charge of obtaining boarding under false pretenses, preferred by Jane Powers.

The Mayor yesterday committed Thomas Connolly to the Work House for thirty days, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. His Honor disposed of thirteen common cases, at the morning hearing, in the usual manner.

A girl fifteen years of age, from Webster, on the Monongahela river, was before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon, on the charge of incorrigibility, preferred by her father. She had been rescued from a house of ill-fame during the day. The Mayor sent her to the House of Refuge.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday fined John Achison $25 and costs, for acting in a disorderly manner at a boarding house on Twenty-ninth street.

Burgess Jones of East Birmingham, yesterday disposed of five common cases.

An Italian named John Comace entered suit before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday against one Andrew Bart for the larceny of two coats, 10 pairs of pants and a vest, from a Twelfth ward boarding house.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night two brothers named Thomas, living in Union township, near Temperanceville, got into a quarrel, when one drew out a pen-knife and cut the other in several places, producing severe but not serious wounds.

About seven o'clock last evening James Morrison and Robert Hutton became engaged in a fight at the Rush House, on Liberty street. Their words waxed warm, and they came to blows, when an officer interfered, and escorted the young gentleman to the Mayor's office, where they left bail for their appearance for a hearing this morning.

Yesterday Wm. Donlon, of Lawrenceville, entered proceedings before Alderman O'Donnell against John Keating, a resident of Pike street, for an assault and battery, the alleged consonent on the head and otherwise maltreating him. A warrant will be served on Keating.

John Miller entered suit before Alderman Strain against Henry Caldwell for assault and battery—the offense consisting in knocking prosecutor down. Warrant issued.

Sarah Brennan says Thomas Murphy slapped her in the face. Alderman Strain will adjudicate the case.

Pat Murphy was up in court again yesterday morning, but was recommitted to await further examination into his case.

THE MACE VS. THE LAW.

Brutal Treatment of a Prisoner at the Central Station House.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, two young men, George Massey and Wm. Wright, both colored, were arrested at the corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, while behaving in a disorderly manner, by officers Trimble and Shillito. While being escorted to the Station House they offered resistance, and Officer Trimble struck Wright a bad Massey in charge, being struck several times by the latter. The officers rightfully used what force was necessary to compel them to get their prisoners to the lock-up, and by the time the party gained their point the assistance of both officers and men appeared to be in a somewhat used up condition. Arrived at the lock-up, the captives were pushed into the Captain's office in a very unceremonious manner, and Massey was no sooner inside the door than he received a violent blow in the left temple from the flat of one of the officers. At this time Massey was resisting some; but, regaining his equilibrium after the stunning blow, he staggered to the Sergeant's desk, and leaned against the railway. Officer Trimble, who was very much exasperated at the position, and seeing his chance for a blow given him by the prisoner, now leaped forward, and, with his mace, dealt him a terrific blow on the top of the head, felling the defenseless man senseless and bleeding to the floor. When our reporter left the Station House, the officers or those only interested in the infliction of the blow, Massey was still unconscious; and we are therefore unable to determine the extent of injury sustained.

We make no comments, further than this: Some of our officers have been, on sundry occasions of late, rather lenient in the use of the mace, after the prisoner has ceased to resist, and when fairly within the clutches of the law, which exercise should be allowed to take its course in such cases.

"More Light."

The quarterly gas bills will come in shortly, and then consumers will have their attention drawn to the subject of gas. The *Scientific American* has been paying some attention to the matter lately and says:

"What we want is light, and that is the article we ought to pay for, and the only correct way to measure it is by the photometer, not the gas meter. If gas is to be sold by the cubic foot, then the company may pump in a quantity of atmospheric air, or let in Croton, or fifty per cent. hydrogen, or make it a low grade on purpose. As long as they contract to furnish gas of a given size pipe they are free to give as much as they please; the lapse is largely our own for not agreeing with them to give light for the money. The remedy we see clearly is that what we want is to have a gas of a fixed and known candle-power, to have an inspector appointed to watch the manufacture, and heavy penalties attached for any breach of the law, precisely as it is in London, where the gas business has been reduced to a science, reduced to a system, and frauds have rarely been detected. Let us have, not peace, but fifteen candle-power gas."

J. F. Bellstein.

This popular butcher maintains and well deserves his high reputation among our lovers of sweet and tender roasts and steaks. No man in the business has carried on with more energy, skill and success. His well-known stands, No. 36 Allegheny and 78 Pittsburgh markets, are the favorite resorts of our best livers. He will not allow competitor to excel him in quality or variety or in polite attention to his numerous customers. Wherever you go you cannot find a servant who is kind to his stand you are sure to be honestly served, and as he slaughters none but select, well-fatted cattle, and has a preference for ox, ten, veal or pork is never seen at his stalls. J. F. Bellstein is all right, depend upon it.

Skates for All, Tool Chests, Butchers' Tools, Hardware, &c., &c.

Messrs. Straub & Gross, No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny, have received during the past few days a large addition to their assortment of goods such as skates for men, boys and misses in great variety and styles, childrens' tool chests, real useful ones, and not the trashy kind to youngsters as a holiday present; also a full line of butchers' tools of superior quality. To all who are in want of anything in the hardware line, we recommend the enterprising house of Messrs. Straub & Gross, No. 71 Federal street, Allegheny.

Young Thieves Wanted.

Daniel White, who does business in East Birmingham, yesterday made an information before Burgess Jones, charging three boys, named respectively George Wolf, Nicholas Schwartz and J. Lippert, with the larceny of a number of tobacco pipes from his store. The thieving, it is alleged, has been going on for some time, and several other youths are implicated, but it is intended to make an example of these. Warrants were issued.

Holiday Presents.

Great bargains in Dry Goods at McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.

Christmas Offerings.

The world still moves—another Christmas is approaching, and synonimous, with it the question arises: What shall we purchase for a holiday gift for a beloved friend? We will answer that at Meacham & Co.'s will be found some of the handsomest bound books by our most prominent and favorite authors. The variety this season exceeds previous ones, and a selection from his large and ample stock would make a most acceptable gift as well as a living remembrance of the donor. An invitation is extended to all to call and see the suitable Christmas offerings he has in stock.

[From the Philadelphia "Inquirer," Dec. 9.]

Fire at the Babcock Fire Extinguisher. $100,000 Saved by the Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

"On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a serious fire broke out in one of the buildings of J. W. Stan & Sons. Five Babcock Fire Extinguishers—a number of which are kept in the works—were brought into position and the flames were subdued without any other aid. Mr. Stan states that the prompt action of these machines saved the building which cost $160,000." George T. Carter & Co., General Agents, 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Holiday Presents.

Great bargains in Dry Goods at McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.

The Best Fire Grate at 193 Liberty street. 6

Santa Claus in Profusion.

Mr. P. Shildecker, the popular confectioner and baker, has opened a splendid assortment of "goodies" for the little ones that will make their eyes flash with joy. Santa Claus has made his headquarters at Mr. Shildecker's establishment, No. 22 Diamond, and by Christmas will have made ample preparations to fill the stockings of all the anxious ones with sweetmeats and toy novelties. The attention of our readers is invited to an inspection of his large holiday stock.

Ware, the Murderer.

The execution of this wretched man took place at Newark, New Jersey, on Friday morning last. If he had furnished himself with good books through life, he in all probability would never have been guilty of the crime of murder. We would inform the public that the place to purchase good books is at the well-known establishment of Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

The Quality of the Jewelry

Worn rather than the *quantity* indicates the character of the wearer, and so to William Fleming & Co.'s, as they will find there just the thing for a Christmas gift, no matter whether it is intended for a lady, gentlemen or child.

All the most desirable Real Estate in the market. For sale at the office of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Dealer in Real Estate, Notes,
Bonds and Mortgages,
6t. 48 Fifth Avenue.

The Crowds that visit the old book store of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, are delighted, for they save from 50 to 100 per cent. by making their purchases at this well known stand, and they will open this morning one of the most magnificent stocks of miscellaneous books, just fresh from the east, to be found in this city. Call and see them.

Oysters—where to get them—At Pancoast & Co.'s, 184 Liberty street. 1

Money, Money, Money.

I wish to invest $4,000 on good City Property. Any person desiring the above amount can be accommodated by calling or addressing W. E. TUSTIN,
at 87 Grant street,
4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Substitutes in the Dental Ranks

are not desirable; therefore keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir, *Sozodont*. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted. TAS

Holiday Presents.

Great bargains in Dry Goods at McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.

Marbleized Mantles at James Olds, 189 Liberty street. 6

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

OIL NEWS.

PARKERS.

The North western *Independent* says:

Owing to the absence of the editor our home oil news is somewhat brief.

Strong and Nicholas, of Rouseville, have a well on the Milford farm, which has been pumping about two weeks. We are told it is a good fifty barrel well.

The Ark is the name of a new well on Stump Island which starts off good. Owned by Moses Sullivan, of Butler, O. E. Shannon, of Emlenton, and others.

A new well commenced to pump on the Gaily tract, formerly part of the George Parker farm, last Wednesday. It is reported as starting off well.

Mr. McPherson has a new well on the Black farm. It has been pumping but a few days. We are informed it starts off handsomely but don't know the exact production.

A new well on the Milford farm, called the Alle, commenced to pump last Saturday, and is now producing between twenty and thirty barrels per day. It is owned by W. J. McConnell, John Phipps and Robt. Adams, of Parker, and others.

For two weeks, ending on Tuesday last, the Empire Pipe Line, at Parker's Landing, had loaded and shipped for Oil City, no less than 200 cars of oil.

CLARION.

The Clarion *Democrat* says:

New developments at different points in Clarion county are being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances and the state of the weather will permit. The rig is completed and the work near the borough, and drilling will be commenced as soon as the engine arrives and is set up.

Messrs. Jacobs and Crane are now in Mill Creek township, getting the material on the ground for two or three wells, which they intending to drill. They will have pumping oil before the leaves are out.